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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF FORT SUMPTER

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Declines to Lay Before the Senate Major Anderson's Dispatches.

Another Interesting Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Barney Confirmed as Collector of New-York.

THE OTHER NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The Indians Devastating Texas.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMPTER.

Col. LAMON, who has been on a visit to Fort Sumpter, has returned to this city, and the exact condition of affairs at the Fort is now known to the Government. A dispatch from Charleston says that the impression prevails there that the immediate evacuation has been fully decided upon, and that Col. LAMON will return there with the order.

DISPATCHES ABOUT FORT SUMPTER.

The "Washington" dispatches relative to Fort Sumpter, published daily by the harlequin *Herald*, are entire fabrications,—the product of random guesses, and unbridled romance. They are the laughing stock of the Executive Departments, and not worthy of imitation by any newspaper aiming at the slightest character for accuracy in its facts. The result of the Fort Sumpter matter will prove that nobody outside the Administration itself and its officers had any *knowledge* of what the Government is doing.

WISCONSIN ON SUMPTER.

The Governor of Wisconsin has written to a friend in this city that the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, at this time, will tend to disrupt the Republican Party in that State, and divide the entire Northwest. He says the people of that section are, almost without distinction of party, opposed to the policy of abandonment, and, rather than see it adopted, would prefer to sink every man-of-war in the Navy. The Governor's letter is very decided in tone, and only one of many received here recently of the same character.

THE POLICY AT FORT PICKENS.

I neither see nor hear anything tending to modify the opinion heretofore expressed, that it is not the policy of the Administration to abandon Fort Pickens. I believe that post will be held at any cost, and that JEFF. DAVIS' army will have the amusement and expense of investing it, if he sees fit to waste his money.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

At a late hour last night the President had determined to send to the Senate to-day the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN for Surveyor of the Port of New-York, Capt. SHULTZ for Marshal, E. DELAFIELD SMITH for District-Attorney, and of A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben County, for Marshal of the Northern District of New-York. This morning, however, another drive was made against the programme, and it again was suspended. The indications, however, continue to favor the certainty of the appointment of Mr. WAKEMAN for Surveyor, and my impression is that, with the exception of Naval Officer, the general appointments for New-York will, in the end, be of the Seward programme.

A. M. CLAPP, has been appointed Postmaster at Buffalo, and REUBEN QUIMBY Postmaster at Sing-Sing, N. Y.

I am authorized to contradict the statement that Postmaster-General BLAIR repudiates the idea of appointing any but Republicans to office. Indeed, he is every day appointing Union men in Virginia and other Slave States, on the recommendation of the Union members of Congress.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, was to-day confirmed as Commissioner of Patents, after some sharp sparring. During the discussion Senator WILSON took occasion to represent the magnitude and character of the business of the Patent-office. He did not object to Mr. HOLLOWAY personally, but thought that, inasmuch as the salary had been increased to $4,500, for the purpose of securing some scientific person, such as Prof. BACHE is to the Coast Survey, that Mr. HOLLOWAY was not the proper man for the position. He would not think of attempting to perform the duties of the office himself, and certainly Mr. HOLLOWAY had no peculiar qualification above others. He would gladly support him for any other position. He also spoke rather severely of the Board of reference which has been appointed in that Department, claiming that this bureau should be composed of scientific gentlemen of the first stamp rather than political favorites. Nine Republicans voted against his confirmation. Mr. HOLLOWAY'S friends claim that, though not a lawyer nor a scientific man, he has practical abilities which render him much more competent for the position than most of those who would accept it.

HIRAM BARNEY was confirmed, to-day, as Collector of New-York.

WM. P. KELLOGG, of Illinois, was, to-day, nominated and confirmed Chief Justice of Nebraska. He is said to be a very able jurist.

GEORGE C. BESTOR was confirmed as Postmaster at Peoria, Ill.

CLARK CARR was confirmed as Postmaster at Galesburgh, Ill.

N. G. ORDWAY, of New-Hampshire, was appointed Special Mail Agent for New-England. This appointment was unsolicited.

It was erroneously published here to-day that RICHARD WALLACH, late Republican candidate for Mayor, had been appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. There is a hard struggle for this position, and much complaint that the claims to it presented by persons from outside the District are entertained. The chances are, nevertheless, decidedly in favor of the appointment of Col. LAMON, of Illinois.

THOS. C. THEAKER, Ex-Member of the late Congress from Ohio, is ineligible to the position which the President gave him recently as one of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent Office, as he was a member of the Congress which created the Board. He will be provided for elsewhere. There will be a strong effort by some of the Senators to secure in his place the most scientific man they can find, regardless of political preferences.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Hon. RICHARD MOTT, of Ohio, was tendered the position of First Comptroller of the Treasury, but declined it, being unwilling to undertake the labors of any public position. This responsible place has been or will be tendered to the venerable ELISHA WHITTELSY, who was turned out by the Buchanan Administration after having justly earned the title of "the Watch-dog of the Treasury." It is believed he will accept the invitation to resume his desk.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

A new candidate for the Boston Post-office appointment has arisen, in the person of Hon. J. G. PALFREY, who is a wealthy and retired gentleman. A delegation of Bostonians are said to be here to represent hisinterests.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," ETC.

The man who comes to Washington office-hunting, and don't watch his irons all the time, is pretty apt to find them burning before he knows it. A case in point was that of GEORGE G. FOGG, Esq., of New-Hampshire, Secretary of the National Republican Committee during the late Presidential campaign, who was definitely settled upon for Commissioner of Patents. His friends considered the thing perfectly sure, and supposed his nomination would go to the Senate as a matter of course. Accordingly Mr. FOGG left for New-Hampshire, to take a hand in the election there—was gone just a week, and found in the meantime that Mr. HOLLOWAY had been nominated to the place. How it all happened I can't pretend to say, but FOGG'S friends seem to think there's "cheating around the board." There certainly are few men who have rendered more service to his party than Mr. FOGG, and none who can more worthily fill any position under the Government where sterling integrity is required.

FOGG will be well provided for otherwise. He will, in fact, be permitted to indicate his own position.

SECESSION AND COTTON.

The levy of an export tax on cotton in the seceding States is already exciting a good deal of feeling among the planting interest in the Cotton States, and supporters of the "Confederate States" now here freely admit the policy a bad one, and its adoption an evidence of the weakness of the proposed new Government. The conviction is gaining ground here daily that the seceding States cannot sustain themselves financially for more than a few months longer, at the outside. MEMMINGER'S advertisement for a loan of $5,000,000 completely exposes the falsity of the bragging statements that the $15,000,000 required had already been provided for.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

The election of Hon. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, to be President *Pro tempore* of the Senate, was a well-deserved compliment to one of the truest Republicans, as well as one of the oldest and ablest members of the body. Mr. FOOT has had a good deal of experience in the Chair, and always presides with great dignity and general acceptability. The announcement of his election, by error of the telegraph, credited Mr. FOOT to Virginia, but Vermont cannot afford to lose him yet awhile.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Senate will undoubtedly adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. The temporary absence of several Senators, to-day, left the body without a quorum, thus necessitating an adjournment.

Senator SUMNER is quite unwell, to-day, being troubled with a severe affection of the eyes.

A number of minor nominations went to the Senate, to-day, but were not acted on. The calendar was nearly cleared of the pending nominations.

Gen. NYE left for New-York, to-day, to make preparations to go to his new home in Nevada Territory. It is his purpose to assume the duties of his office as early as possible.

A Cabinet officer expressed to me, to-day, his opinion that an extra session of Congress will be called as early as June.

The Southern Commissioners expect dispatches from the South this week, which will develop further the policy of the Provisional Government. They act now entirely upon their discretion, and are undecided what course they will pursue.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Senate, during two hours in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Lucius C. Chittenden, of Vermont, Register of the Treasury.

David R. Carter, of Ohio, Minister at Bolivia.

Frederick Hassameck, of Ohio, Minister at Ecuador.

Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

G. W. Van Horn, of Iowa, Consul at Marseilles.

James Leslie, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons.

William H. Carpenter, of New-York, Consul at Foo Choo.

R. W. Shufeldt, of New-York, Consul-General at Havana.

Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina, Consul at Ningpo.

John D. Arnold, of Illinois, Consul at Odessa.

Neoil McLaughlan, of Indiana, Consul at Leith.

T. B. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Consul-General at Florence.

Mark Howard, of Connecticut, Consul at Messina.

Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro.

Wm. H. Fry, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Turin.

Officers for Nevada: Geo. Turner, of Ohio, Chief Justice; Horatio Jones, of Missouri Gordon H. Mott, of California, Associate Justices; David Bayles, of Missouri, Marshal; B. B. Bunker, of New-Hampshire, Attorney; Orlen Clemens, of Missouri, Secretary; John W. North, of Minnesota, Surveyor General.

Officers for Decatah: Wm. Jane, of Illinois, Governor; Philomen Bliss, of Ohio, Chief-Justice; L. O. Milliston, of Pennsylvania, Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, Associate Jusdices; Henry N. Vail, Attorney; Wm. N. Sharper, Marshal; Geo. D. Hill, of Michigan, Surveyor-General; John Hutchinson, of Kansas, Secretary.

Officers for Nebraska: Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, Governor; Wm. P. Kellogg, of Illinois, Chief-Justice; Samuel Millison, of Tennessee, Associate Justice.

Officers for Colorado: Charles Armour, of Maryland, Associate Justice; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Thomas D. Edwards, of Kentucky, Attorney.

The following Collectors of Customs:

Hiram Barney, Collector of Customs in New-York City.

Julius White, of Chicago.

Wm. Clapp, Jr., for the District of Vermont.

John Laurence Boggs, Perth Amboy.

Edwin Palmer, Milwaukee.

John Henion, Dubuque.

Robert Wood, Surveyor, Hampton, Va.

Joseph A. Dalton, Naval Officer for Salem, Mass.

Wm. H. Valient, Surveyor at Oxford, Md.

Thomas J. Gardner, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

John McCarmack, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

John L. Hopkins, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Blackston McDaniel, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

A Judson Crane, Attorney for the Southern District of Virginia.

Wm. A. Dart, Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

Anthony J. Keasy, Attorney for New-Jersey.

Betajah Deacon, Marshal for New-Jersey.

Geo. Howe, Attorney for Vermont.

C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal for Vermont.

The following nominations for Postmasters were confirmed, among others:

Geo. G. Smith, at Geneva, N. Y.

Charles C. Jennings, at Easton, Penn.

George Sandre, at Abingden, Va.

Geo. H. Bergner, at Harrisburg, Pa.

Alex. McDonald, at Lynchburg, Va.

Waldo M. Potter, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Rolf F. Sanders, at Memphis, Tenn.

Geo. Dawson, at Albany, N. Y.

John M. Stockton, at Maysville, Ky.

Almon M. Clapp, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Jos. M. Sterritt, at Erie, N. Y.

Wm. F. Pope, at Little Post, Ark.

David T. Lenegar, at Cairo.

Sharron Tincale, at Belleville, Ill.

Patent Office.—D. P. Holloway, Indiana, Commissioner; Silas H. Hodges, Vermont; Geo. H. Harding, Pennsylvania; Thos. C. Theaker, Onio, Examiners in Chief.

Wm. D. Washburne, Surveyor-General for Minnesota.

Abner Tibbetts, Register at Land Office, St. Peter, Minnesota.

Fielding Johnson, Indian Agent for the Delawares in Kansas.

Clark W. Thompson, of Minnesota, has been appointed to the Northern Indian Superintendency.

Thos. A. Jackson to be a Chief-Engineer in the Navy.

There were a number of Army and other confirmations in addition to the above, including Major Day to be Lieutenant-Colonel in place of Abercrombie, promoted.

Private accounts from New-Mexico represent that the Texas Special Commissioner has met with little, if any, success in his secession efforts in that Territory.

The prospect of an extra session of Congress is not encouraging. Many of the Republican Senators are opposed to it. The subject has not seriously occupied the attention of the Administration.

The Lighthouse Board has almost entirely suspended its operations, owing to the unavailability of funds.

Col. LAMON has returned from his official errand to Fort Sumpter.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—THE GERMAN POPULATION LEAVING—THE INDIAN TROUBLES—PROBABLE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

A gentleman from Western Texas informs me that the Germans in that region, numbering some twenty-five thousand, with fifteen thousand in other parts of the State, propose to remove *en masse* to Mexico or Central America. They find the tyranny of the organized band of marauders, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose object is Slavery extension, and territorial acquisition, intolerable, and seeing no hope of relief from the rule of these men possible in their present position, they have come to the *sorrowful* resolution to abandon the comfortable homes which they had made for themselves in that beautiful country, at an almost total sacrifice of their property. They have become acclimated in that warm latitude, and are now averse to the idea of removing northwardly, and hence their resolution to expatriate themselves by seeking out new homes in Mexico. The revolution in that country has established freedom of religious worship and of the Press, the absence of which privileges alone, has hitherto prevented the colonization of Germans on an extensive scale. My informant has himself traveled extensively in Mexico, and is prepared to speak confidently as to the feasibility of the enterprise. He states that already German mechanics and merchants are scattered everywhere over that country, and thinks that within ten years it may be almost Germanized and reinvigorated by the projected system of colonization.

It thus appears that among the first effects of the Slavery propagandist revolution, is the expulsion of the most intelligent and valuable portion of the non-slaveholding whites. The same consequence will follow, in a more quiet way, in all parts of the secession States. The non-slaveholders will remove into the more Northern States, while the Secessionists in these will go South with their slaves. The result will be, a concentration of the negro population in the Gulf States, and a large preponderance of freedom in the Border Slave States.

The tendency to this state of things is already strongly manifested in the recent census returns. It seems that in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the slaves have increased far more rapidly than the whites; and when the intolerance of the oligarchy shall have done its perfect work, the population of the Cotton Confederacy will consist of little else than masters, overseers and slaves, the latter being to the former in the proportion of five to one. It will be impossible to maintain such a system long in this age of free thought without the aid of a powerful army. The opinion gains ground in the Border States that the leaders of the secession movement meditate the establishment of a military despotism. In no other way is it deemed possible to maintain their independence and keep down their slaves.

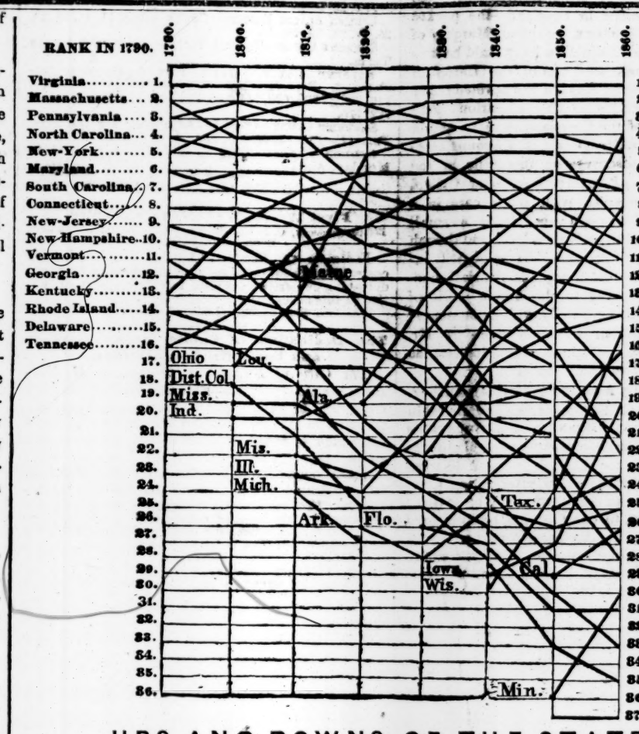
Two ship-loads of Germans have already emigrated from Texas to Mexico, and preparations are going forward for a general exodus of that valuable class of Texan population. I understand that they have their eyes particularly directed to the Mexican province or State of Tamaulipas, which borders on the Rio Grande, and the contiguous coast of the gulf south of the mouth of that river. It is said that the soil and climate of this province are admirably adapted to the growth of cotton, and that, being more elevated, it is at the same time more healthy than Texas. The Germans have already demonstrated their capacity for growing cotton with success with their own labor, and it may be confidently anticipated that they will make of Tamaulipas a formidable rival to Texas in the production of this prime marketable article. Land sells at a merely nominal price, say five to twenty-five cents per acre. The islands on the coast are not inferior to the famous "Sea Islands" on the coast of Georgia in the production of the finest qualities of cotton.

The Virginia elections come off in May, and the struggle between the friends of Union and Disunion will be fierce and desperate. It is said that the traitors meditate an open collision with the Federal authorities, in order to compel the people to take sides with them, and to this end the seizure of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry is seriously meditated. It will be well for the Government authorities to be on the look-out. Another story is that the assault will be made on Fortress Monroe.

In connection with Texan affairs, I should have said that the avalanche of Comanche Indians upon Texas, which has been invited by the partial surrender of the troops to the Knights of the Golden Circle, falls with all its force upon the section least tainted with treason. It is upon the Germans and other pioneers of the West and Northwest, that the devastating hordes will pour down, while the despicable traitors whose misconduct has brought the disaster upon the land will, for the most part, go unscathed. If this is found to be the true state of the case, of which I have no reason to doubt, it will become a grave question whether the Federal Government will not be called upon, by the obligations of good faith to its loyal citizens, to maintain the troops in the position they have heretofore occupied, in spite of the pretended secession of the eastern section of the State. I am assured that a decided majority of the Texans are in favor of the Union, but the reign of terror established by the Knights of the Golden Circle has suppressed nearly all opposition to their brutal tyranny. If the army on the Texan frontier were now vigorously reinforced by calling out the volunteer militia from the ranks of the Union Party, carefully excluding all traitors, it is very probable that the popular tide might be completely turned against the Seceders. It is very probable that we shall soon hear of earnest appeals to the Government, asking reinforcements, instead of a withdrawal of the troops; and every consideration of justice and policy will dictate the propriety of a prompt compliance. Texas is the point at which a great reaction will begin, and this timely Indian war may furnish a golden opportunity to the Federal Government to display its beneficent influence to the misguided people of the South.

Another reason for maintaining a strong force on the Southwestern frontier, is the reported attempt to revolutionize Arizona. Whatever hesitation the Government may show in regard to the enforcement of the laws in the States, there can be none as to the territories, and the Administration will excite the contempt of its enemies, as well as its friends, if it fails to act promptly and vigorously. But in sending officers to command the troops in that quarter, the utmost caution should be taken to exclude every one in the slightest degree tinctured with the Virginia and South Carolina fevers, which, directly in the face of the Constitution, assumes that the highest allegiance is due to the State in which the individual happened to be born or to reside. There are many men of honorable instincts who labor under this delusion; and wherever the symptom exhibits itself, it should constitute an imperative ground for challenging his patriotism, and excluding him from responsible trusts.

OBSERVER.



UPS AND DOWNS OF THE STATES.

The publication of the aggregate returns of the census of 1860 enables us to present in the form of a compact and striking diagram the relative growth of each State in the Union from the year 1790 until the present time. It is upon precisely the same plan as the diagram by which some few years ago we illustrated the results of the census of 1850. We are indebted now, as we were then, to Prof. GILLESPIE, of Union College, for this idea. The character of the diagram is seen at a glance. In the left hand column the States are arranged in the order of their actual rank in 1790, —Virginia being *first*, Massachusetts *second*, Tennesse *sixteenth*, &c., in order of population. In the right-hand column they are arranged in the order of their respective ranks in 1860,—New-York *first*, Tennessee *ninth*, Michigan *sixteenth*, &c. The intervening space is divided into parts, each representing ten years. The heavily shaded lines extending across these columns trace, by their zigzag course, the *ups* and *downs* of the several States, in their relative rank at intervals of ten years each, during the seventy years that have elapsed. Thus Virginia, which stood *first* in 1790, held that rank for two periods until 1810, when she began to decline, and became *second* in 1820, *third* in 1830, and *fourth* in 1840, which position she continued to hold until 1850, when she again began to decline, and is now the *fifth*. New-York, beginning *fifth*, became *third* in ten years, *second* in ten more, *first* in ten more, and has held that proud position ever since. The decline of some of the States has been as rapid and marked as the advance of others. Thus, New-Hampshire, standing *tenth* in 1790, fell to the *eleventh* in 1800, to the *fifteenth*, in 1810, and held that position ten years, when she again fell to the *eighteenth* in 1830, to the *twenty-second* in 1840, and held that place until 1850, when she entered upon a very rapid relative decline, and in 1860 was the *twenty-seventh*. Ohio, on the other hand, which entered upon the course in 1800 as the *seventeenth*, rose to be *thirteenth* in 1810, to be *fifth* in 1820, *fourth* in 1830, and *third* in 1840—the position which she holds at present. Others of the States have been marked by curious alterations. Thus, Mississippi, beginning *nineteenth* in 1800, held that place ten years; in 1820 she had fallen to the *twenty-first*, and in 1830 to the *twenty-second*, when she began to rise, and, in 1840 stood *seventeenth*, *fifteenth* in 1850, and *fourteenth* in 1860. Arkansas is the only State which held the same relative rank in 1850 as she had at the beginning, and her position has been changed every ten years since her existence, and is now *twenty-fifth*, which is one degree higher than she started, and is the same which she held in 1840.

Sixteen of the States stood *higher* in 1860 than when they started, and *fifteen* lower. The following statement sets forth those which have risen and those which have fallen in relative rank, with the rank they held at the beginning and at the end of the period embraced:

RISEN.		FALLEN.	
Pernsylvania from	3 to 2	Virginia from	1 to 5
New York from	5 to 1	Massachusetts from	2 to 7
Georgia from	12 to 11	North Carolina from	4 to 12
Kentucky from	13 to 10	Maryland from	6 to 17
Tennessee from	16 to 9	South Carolina from	7 to 18
Ohio from	17 to 3	Connecticut from	8 to 24
Mississippi from	19 to 14	New Jersey from	9 to 20
Alabama from	19 to 13	N. Hampshire from	10 to 27
Indiana from	20 to 6	Vermont from	11 to 28
Missouri from	22 to 8	Rhode Island from	14 to 29
Illinois from	23 to 4	Delaware from	15 to 33
Michigan from	24 to 16	Maine from	12 to 22
Wisconsin from	36 to 15	Louisiana from	17 to 21
Minnesota from	36 to 30	District of Columbia from	18 to 35
California from	29 to 26	Florida from	26 to 31
Texas from	25 to 23		

It will of course, be understood that these *risings* and *fallings* are only relative, and that some States which have been steadily increasing in population, have been falling in relative rank, because they have been outstripped by others. The diagram is well worthy of examination by all who take an interest in the growth and progress of different sections of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention act deposing Gov. HOUSTON.

A bill has also passed the Legislature to raise a regiment of 1,000 mounted Riflemen for the protection of the frontier.

Since the departure of the Federal troops, the Indians in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, killing and driving back the settlers.

FEDERAL TROOPS LEAVING TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived at this port with Brazos dates of the 21st inst.

The steamers *Gen. Rusk* and *Daniel Webster* sailed on the 20th with the Federal troops.

The *Arizona* brought to Indianola companies E and G of the Second Cavalry.

There were no Federal troops on the Rio Grande. The State troops occupied the garrisons.

Indian depredations continued on the upper borders.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Convention will accept the Constitution without amendment—ten to one all State matters will be referred to the State Legislature.

The Governor will transmit communications tomorrow covering the military business executed under the State sovereignty.

There is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumpter. The works at Morris Island are vigorously prosecuted.

President DAVIS has made a requisition on the State for troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 27.

The Virginia State Convention last night rejected Mr. HALL'S substitute—the Constitution of the Confederate States—for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, by Yeas 78, Nays none.

In the Committee of the Whole, to-day, Mr. TURNER, of Jackson, offered a substitute for the majority report, making an unequivocal demand relative to Slavery.

The substitute was rejected—Yeas, 37; Nays, 89.

Mr. MONTAGUE moved that the first resolution of the report, which declares that the States when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, by inserting, "And still are," after the word "were," was debated till the recess.

The debate continued some time on Mr. MONTAGUE'S amendment.

Mr. WISE was in favor of the amendment, and Mr. MCFARLAND against it.

Mr. SEAWELL offered to amend the amendment by making the resolution "declare that the States, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, and still are sovereign."

Mr. MONTAGUE accepted the amendment, pending which the Committee rose.

Mr. CARLISLE offered a resolution to terminate debate in the Committee of the Whole after next Monday.

The resolution was violently opposed by several members, and was rejected by four majority.

The Convention adjourned.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Convention, to-day, adopted an ordinance dividing Louisiana into six Congressional Districts.

It also adopted an ordinance transferring the public funds of the State to the Government of the Confederate States.

An act abolishing free banking, and introducing a general charter system, was passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

Two Companies of Zouaves left here to-day for Pensacola on active service.

Advices from Mobile state that troops and munitions of war are constantly moving to Pensacola. Several Companies were expected from North Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 27.

Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here *en route* to join the Southern Army at Pensacola, to-day. They had a military reception, and were enthusiastically welcomed

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following message from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 25th inst., requesting me, if in my opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major ROBERT ANDERSON to the War Department during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumpter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for, I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that, at the present moment, the publication of it would be inexpedient.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States. He did not intend making any remarks, as he had already expressed his views on that subject, and desired the vote on his motion to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. FESSENDEN supposed there would be no objection to that, but reminded the Senator that no quorum was present.

On motion of Mr. HALE the Senate went into Executive session.

When the doors were again opened, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE again moved to take up his resolution, saying if the motion should prevail he would accept Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute, which also advises that the President forbear from attempting to collect the revenue in the Confederated States. If the Senate were not willing to express an opinion, he took it for granted that the vote would be against taking up the resolution, and if they intended expressing an opinion, he took it for granted that the vote would be in the affirmative; hence, he asked for the yeas and nays, and that the taking up of the resolution might be considered a test question.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) was in favor of the resolution, but he thought that Mr. CLINGMAN'S amendment, which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he would accept, went too far. He did not know what right the Senate had to express their opinion to the President as to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said, if his resolution be taken up it would be for the Senate to decide whether they would accept Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would be taken up, in order to have a square vote on it. He was ready to give his at any time. He trusted that they would indicate, not what the President will do, but what they think he ought to do. He did not profess to know what the President's policy will be, but he professed to know what it ought to be.

Mr. RICE, resuming, said that the Senator from Ohio (WADE) had not disappointed him. He had always found that Senator an honest, open-hearted and frank man, but the point he made was this: "That the President, by the Constitution, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and he can therefore, by his own volition, issue such orders as he may deem necessary, and may be required. But as to the collection of the revenue, he deemed it proper for the Senate or for himself, as one of the Senators, to advise him in matters which rest in him by law.

Mr. CLINGMAN was in favor of the original resolution, but he wanted to go further. He would not ask the Senator from Kentucky to accept his substitute if it would weaken the resolution. He wished, however, his substitute to be adopted, because he believed that the President, under the existing laws, has no power to collect the revenue in the Confederate States; hence, he should abstain from the attempt of entertaining this opinion. He was ready to express it. He wished to avoid a collision.

Mr. RICE said, for the reasons already stated, the Senate were traveling far out of their way to advise the President. He asked Mr. BRECKINRIDGE whether his resolution extended to Key West and the Tortugas Shoals; if so, he would never withdraw the troops from those ports.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that the resolution advises, under existing circumstances, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the limits of the Confederate States. He supposed that the resolution embraced those points, because they were within the limits of the State of Florida. If, however, any Senator chose to move an amendment to exclude those points from the operation of the resolution, it would be a matter of grave and respectful consideration. He did not consider it essential to the public peace that the troops should be withdrawn from Key West and Tortugas, and rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution, he would be willing to say that these points shall be excluded by the resolution. It seemed to him, that he must add, that he disliked to do so, because he still entertained a hope of a reunion of all the States. If there should ultimately or unfortunately be a permanent separation, all the troops must be withdrawn from all the points now held by the Federal Government within the limits of the Confederate States, and from such other States as may unite with them. He trusted that all the States will be reunited in the principles of the old Constitution. If this should not occur, he would be unwilling to see those places retained on the principle that Great Britain holds Gibraltar and places in other parts of the world merely as strategetic military points.

Mr. RICE—The Senator having answered his question, he said he would like to know whether it was in order to move an amendment excluding Key West and Tortugas.

The CHAIR said that the amendment was not in order, as the resolution was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. RICE remarked that if the seceded States were determined to remain out of the Union, he was in favor of their going in peace. He would go further. He would give them their limits. He would give them anything reasonable for the sake of peace; but they are not in possession of Key West and Tortugas, and never will be. These two points are needed for us and not for them. Other portions of the country have an interest in them, and especially the commerce belonging to the North, which will never yield these points. He would not give them up under any circumstances.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would not be taken up. They were approaching the close of the session, and if the resolution was taken up it would be followed by amendments and debates might be opened and no one could tell where it would stop.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that it was not proper for them to stay here and debate when all were desirous to go home. He would not desire a vote to be taken on the resolution without saying a few words from what had been uttered by Messrs. DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. The country were satisfied what their policy would have been had they succeeded.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) opposed taking up the resolution. He did not profess to be very profound in matters of law, but he wanted to confine himself to questions of constitutional duty. He had seen no provision which justified the Senate or gave them the right to advise the President on this subject. He was a little old-fashioned in his notions, and hence desired to keep the several departments distinct. He was not aware that it was their duty, by law or precedent, to volunteer their advice to the President. He was not disposed to proffer this advice, because it was none of his business.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S object in rising was to say that in voting to take up the resolution he did not regard himself as committed one way or another on its passage.

Mr. DOUGLAS would vote to take up the resolution with the view of offering an amendment to bring it within the scope it ought to take. He thought that it would be wise for the President to withdraw the troops from Fort Pickens, as he understood they will be or have been withdrawn from Fort Sumpter. These were the only forts in the Confederate States not occupied by the Government at Montgomery. These were the only places which could tend to a collision. But the resolution goes further. It advises the President to withdraw the troops from all points in the Confederate States. The Confederate States, being a revolutionary Government, can claim only what they occupy. He was willing, under existing circumstances, that Forts Sumpter and Pickens should be given up. They were local, and neither of them protected anything but the harbors, which, being in possession of the revolutionary Government, we should not object to let ing them go, unless we intend to hold them as a basis of military operations. There was no good in holding these forts. They were sources of constant irritation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said if debate was opened it would last several days. He was, therefore, against taking up the resolution. His vote must not be regarded as a test vote.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE remarked that he did not assume that this shall be a test vote, but suggested that it might be so regarded—although he preferred a direct vote on the resolution. As to a debate for several days, this was a pretext not to take up the resolution at all. He presumed that all the Senators were prepared to vote without discussion.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) remarked that

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM MARYLAND.

The New-York Times—"The Future of Secession"—Maryland and Coercion—Peace Policy—Union Sentiment South—Conference State Convention—Committee to Richmond, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The article in the TIMES of Thursday last, the 21st inst., headed "The Future of Secession," is regarded here as a sound and statesmanlike view of that question, and of the manner in which it should be treated. While there are not many in this State, there are still some, who, sympathizing with neither the Abolitionists of the North, nor the revolutionists at the South, are yet induced, by the course of events, to consur in the wish for a peaceful separation, regarding it as the only means by which the exciting questions, that have produced amongst us so much evil, can be permanently settled. I believe, however, that the great mass of our people, with yourself, consider this sentiment as unsound and dangerous; and regard such a course as being fraught with more evil and more peril to the future peace and prosperity of the country than would attend even present and immediate war—abhorrent to all their instincts as this latter result would most unquestionably be. They believe that if the Administration acts with prudence, and continue the conciliatory policy which it seems to have already adopted, that all will yet be well. They will not abandon the idea that the people, North and South, if left to their own judgment for a while, will comprehend their true interests—that they naturally love the Constitution they were born under, and desire no change in it, unless they see it disregarded, and perverted to their oppression. They cannot but feel that many of their fellow-citizens at the South are seriously disturbed and distracted. they recognize, too, in the conduct of the Northern people, grave cause for this; but they believe if the present conflict be avoided—if wise measures be adopted by the party in power, that the North will recognize their wisdom, and the South will soon come to its senses again. Alarming as is the present condition of affairs, I believe there is nothing in it which had not been previously foreshadowed by the action of the Democratic Party south! What were the secessions from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, but embryos of the monster evil that now distracts the land? The violence and treason pronounced from the hustings by demagogues and politicians had been such, that I believe there was here no lover of the Union, who did not apprehend some illconsequences from the election of Mr. LINCOLN. How far these illconsequences were facilitated and augmented by the corruption and imbecility of the late Administration, it were fruitless now to inquire; except for the purpose of showing to the people of the country that the Republican Party ought to be allowed a fair opportunity of developing its policy, if for none other, yet for the reason that it has rid us of such rule. It has now an opportunity, if that policy be developed under the guidance of prudence and patriotism, of extracting out of secession itself the means of a more cordial and invigorated Union. Remedies are often applied that, by stirring the humors of a diseased body, are at first more painful than the malady itself: yet, if they be deferred too long, certain death is the consequence. It would be well, perhaps, to regard secession only in this light! Seven States have fallen off, and others are said to be on the brink of so doing. Something of this must have been, sooner or later, whether Mr. LINCOLN had been elected President or no. In his behalf, however, this I trust may safely be said, that had his opponents continued at the helm, he would never have put his resentment in balance with the preservation of the Union, but cheerfully have contributed to its support. Now that the scene is changed there is still less reason why he should give encouragement *to the word about*; and by attempting coercion, gratify the desires of fanatics at the North, and madmen at the South—Disunionists each—by producing greater and more hostile estrangement. You are right when you say "the people of the South will come back whenever they are convinced that their safety will permit and that their interests require it." You are right, too, when you say, "that war cannot do this—that they must *come* back, not be *driven* back." Let the Administration *convince them* that it *believes*, and that it intends to *act* on this fact. Let it adopt the policy you enunciate as the one you seem to think the President will pursue, and depend upon it, the Union will be restored; and the trouble and commotion that now agitate the South will subside like the sea after a storm. With a little time, the malignant humors will exhaust themselves; and, in spite of the new schemes that treason and usurpation will seek to frame, the people will recover from their great madness, and settle quietly down under the wise Constitution given them by their fathers.

This policy I heard very warmly advocated by a Southern gentleman, with whom I met some few days since. A native of Georgia, he was still a Union man. "Let Mr. LINCOLN," said he, "withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter; they are of no use there. Let him withdraw them from all posts within the limits of the seceded States; of course, maintaining and strengthening, if need be, those of Tortugas and such as are without their limits, and are important to the Federal Government in a commercial and military point of view. Let him make it known that he intends peace; that the Southern people shall receive his support in the protection of their rights. Let him deal kindly and openly with the Commissioners from the Confederate States. Let him tell them that such will be the policy of his administration; and say to them, 'Gentlemen, go home to your people, and tell them to send members to Congress at Washington, next Winter;' and you may rely upon it that TOOMBS, YANCAY, DAVIS, and that class, will be put down with their whole movement." These remarks came from a Southern man, as I said, and one who has had recent opportunities of making himself acquainted with the sentiment of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He says that in these States, secession *per se* has few friends, and those chiefly consist of bankrupt politicians and adventurers, who, amid the changes that are taking place, hope to come uppermost, like dregs after a thunder-storm.

In Virginia, it is now generally understood, that those members of the Convention in favor of immediate secession do not number over twenty-seven votes, while the Union sentiment is strong beyond the possibility of defeat by anything but persistent and obstinate adherence on the part of the Northern people to principles hostile to her institutions, and some unexpected and unwise action on the part of the Federal Government.

The State Conference Convention, (called together by those who favored Maryland's taking immediate action with the South, which met in this city on the 12th ult., and to which I have alluded in a previous letter,) pursuant to resolutions passed before adjournment, met again here on the 12th inst. There was rather a slim attendance of members, the result, doubtless, of their having become better informed as to the opinions of the public in regard to their objects. But of those who were present, the undisguised secession sentiment was singularly manifested. That resolutions of the most ultra character would have been adopted by a large majority there can be no doubt, had it not been for the adroit and astute management of the President, Judge CHAMBERS. "On such a programme," said he, "you could not stand an hour before the people of Maryland; and let it be remembered," he truly stated, "that we do not represent the people of Maryland, but merely a certain class of her citizens." He succeeded in suppressing their ultra measures, but he could not prevent the majority from appointing, by ballot, a Committee to the Virginia Convention, composed, with the exception of himself, of men entertaining the most revolutionary views. The Convention took the appointment of this Committee out of his hands; but to have rejected the Judge, after depriving him of the power of appointing the Committee, would have been little less than an insult. The members of the Virginia Convention, however, had timely notice that but one in the six who composed the Committee made any approach to representing the sentiment of our people. They are all, in social standing, respectable and honorable gentlemen, sincere, doubtless, and well esteemed by their fellow-citizens; but the views which find acceptance with four-fifths of our people are those of Messrs. SOMMERS and RIVES, and not of such gentlemen as would make a pilgrimage to Richmond to precipitate action in Virginia as a means of hastening Maryland out of the Union.

CECIL.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Our late visitor, M. DU CHAILLU, bids fair to be the lion of the next London season, in a literary and scientific point of view. His book has been engaged by Mr. MURRAY on exceedingly liberal terms, and that astute publisher looks forward to its meeting with as much success as his great prize, Mr. MOTLEY'S *History of the Netherlands*. It will be issued under the title of *Explorations and Adventures in parts of Equatorial Africa never before visited; with accounts of the manners and customs of the people, and the chase of the gorilla, the nest-building ape, chimpanzee, crocodile, elephant, hippopotamus, &c.* With map and illustrations. At a late meeting of the Geographical Society, Sir RODERIC I. MURCHISSON in the chair, at which M. DU CHAILLU gave a synopsis of his adventures, the commendations of the first living authority, Professor OWEN, were such as only discoveries of the greatest importance could justify. He stated, emphatically, that the additions to Zoology, made by M. DU CHAILLU, consisted of *two thousand* undescribed species of birds, and *two hundred* of the class mammalia, all new to science. Recalling the days of his early studies with CUVIER, Prof. OWEN said, at that time he was of opinion that nothing remained for naturalists but the business of classification and arrangement, and few accessions to the actual stock of materials could be looked for; but Mr. DU CHAILLU'S collection was enough to open the eyes of men of science to the immense riches yet existing in unexplored fields, and one of the most important ever made by an individual. It would seem that our naturalists can scarcely have appreciated the modest exhibition in Broadway, which certainly was not overrun with visitors—perhaps the European indorsement which the young Frenchman has received, would now produce a different result. His book will be brought out here by Messrs. HARPERS, who are, indeed, the original publishers, the work being prepared for them.

At this moment the American Publishing Trade is in a perfect state of quiescence, the limited popular demand for even the best books affording little present encouragement for enterprise. This arises rather from a preoccupation of the public mind in other affairs, than from want of money, as the recent great success of a "sale at reduced prices" of the stock of a publishing establishment in Broadway, shows that *this* is sufficiently abundant if unusual advantages are offered. It is said that $13,000 was taken in two weeks for retail cash sales by the concern referred to. The usual Spring Trade Sale will commence on the 28th inst. at the new rooms of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., in Mercer-street, lately erected for the purpose, and with all the conveniences and appliances adapted to expedite business. The catalogue is a handsome octavo volume of four hundred pages, comprising the usual collection of invoices from all the leading publishers, and will undoubtedly command the attention of the trade. The sale in Philadelphia is postponed till the second week in April. The sale in that city was usually attended largely by purchasers from the South and Southwest. The catalogue has, however, shrunk to scarcely a shadow of its former self, and shows remarkably the decadence of Philadelphia from its former position as the chief book mart of the country.

Friday, the 15th inst., was the day of publication for Lord MACAULAY'S last volume of *The History of England*. Even though pieced out with a general index to the whole work, the size of the volume will still be slight—not more than half the thickness of its predecessors. The story runs over four years, from 1698 to 1701—vividly picturing the death of the exiled King, JAMES II., in his foreign home, and the general election of 1701. This part of the narrative appears to have received the author's final corrections, and is nearly perfect. There is then a break—and from the rough notes left by the historian, it has been possible to extract no more than a brief sketch of the close of WILLIAM'S life and reign. These are printed with scrupulous fidelity as the author left them, no attempts being made to supply connecting links, or verify authorities. They will be regarded as MACAULAY'S last utterances, and as such need no parade of vouchers—all responsibility resting with the dead. Messrs. HARPERS' edition will be first in the field. Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, Messrs. CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., of Boston, and the other publishers of the various American reprints, will all, however, hasten to add this volume as a completion to their editions.

Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON is one of the few persons of English birth who have chosen a foreign language as the medium of original composition—GIBBON, Lord MAHON and BECKFORD being all that occur readily to memory. Her new book, *Rose Leblanc*, written in French and published in Paris, is a love story of rather sombre tint, distinguished by the same earnestness and deep feeling that characterized her earlier writings. A translation is spoken of in London, but it is a pity that the authoress of *Grantly Manor* and *Ellen Middleton* should depute that task to another hand.

Italian literature is partaking of the revival of national hopes and feelings, induced by late political changes. The Academia della Crusca, of Florence, have commenced their new *Vocabolario* of the language, destined to supersede the former "world-renowned" work of the same name. Prof. FRATICELLI has just ready a thorough historical and critical biography of DANTE, comprising copies of all the remaining documents relating to the poet and his affairs. Its progress has been aided by the patronage of Lord VERNON, to whom Italian literature owes the late unique edition of the *Divina Commedia*, exhibiting on each page the four earliest texts of the poem, (from the original editions of priceless works,) lately edited for him by Mr. PANIZZI, of the British Museum.

Mrs. SAMUEL CARTER HALL'S new shilling Periodical makes its first appearance on the 23d of March. Topographical names seem decidedly in the ascendant. So to the "Cornhill" and the "Temple Bar" is now added the *St. James' Magazine*. In the words of the editress, "it is designed to promote the interests of home, the refinements of life, and the amusement and information of all classes." The inevitable serial story will be furnished by Mrs. HALL, and consists of a new tale, entitled "Can Wrong be Right," with etchings on steel by Phiz.

Archbishop WHATELEY'S name appears in odd connection (for a dignitary of the Church) with "Selected Tales of the Genii," revised, purified, and in part remodeled. Edited by RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin, just published by J. W. PARKER, though as the original author of the tales was a clergyman, (Rev. GLOSTER RIDLEY,) it is to be hoped little purification was needed.

The excitement arising from the heterodox volume of *Essays and Reviews* seems steadily on the increase in England. Three editions sold with moderate rapidity before the real tendency of the work attracted much critical notice. But now that the public have been warned of its dangerous laxity of opinion by the censures of nearly the whole Bench of Bishops, it seems difficult to print it fast enough. Efforts have been made at Oxford to get out a volume of corresponding size and style on the Orthodox side, though (whether or not from design) the miscellaneous character of *Essays and Reviews*, and the number of subjects treated of incidentally, or merely alluded to disparagingly, makes a formal answer to it almost impossible. It is a fact perfectly unprecedented in periodical literature that the last number of the *Quarterly Review* is now in its *fourth edition*, owing this distinction to the presence of an able article on the subject, which is generally attributed to Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford. The matured conclusions of the finest minds in England will undoubtedly appear in a work just announced by MURRAY, *Aids to Faith; a series of Essays on Theological Subjects, by Several Writers*, amongst whom are Rev. Professor ELLICOT, Rev. Professor MANSEL, Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON, Rev. Provost of Queen's College (Dr. THOMPSON.) The small shot of pamphlets, newspaper and review articles, leveled against the essayists is innumerable, and shows the deep and wide-spread interest of both clergy and laity in the questions involved.

A literary relic of peculiar interest has lately been disinterred in Scotland—the pocket Bible of JAMES GRAHAME, the great Marquis of Montrose, of whom Cardinal DE RETZ said he was the only man who reminded him of the Heroes of PLUTARCH. Mr. MARK NAPIER has devoted many years to the vindication of this illustrious man from the slanders of the Covenanting party, and in his last publication, *Memorials of Viscount Dundee*, describes the discovery of this relic in the Parochial Library of Inverpeffray, near Calieff, where it is now preserved with pious care in a box made from Montrose's yew. It is a small French edition, printed at Sedan, 1633, and though it has suffered from neglect and ill usage, still exhibits the autograph and numerous classical quotations, &c.,.all testifying to the heroic spirit of its possessor, and his familiarity with its contents; *fac similes* of many of them are given by Mr. NAPIER in his book, and must excite interest as long as loyalty and valor are prized.

A small work by a young American author, published here by C. SCRIBNER, and reprinted in London by GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co., SWINTON'S *Rambles Among Words*, meets with singular unanimity of praise from the English Press. A discriminating critic in *The Bookseller*, after urging some objections to points of detail, winds up by saying: "Mr. SWINTON has, to our thinking, had the good fortune to produce in the present volume a very meritorious book, alike redolent of deep thought, replete with the fruits of learned and industrious research, most ingenious in the classification of the many parts into which his Rambles extend, and illustrated from time to time with items which, if not absolutely novel, cannot fail to prove of interest to even the advanced students in Etymology." A new edition, with corrections by the author, is now in Press.

An Association of Edinburgh scholars have found a publisher bold enough to venture on the experiment of a new Quarterly. It is called the *Museum*—a Quarterly Magazine of Education, Literature and Science. No. 1 will appear in April. The chief contributors named are of scholastic fame, including Professor PILLANS, Dr. L. SCHMITZ, Dr. J. D. MORELL, and Rev. F. W. FARRAR, of Harrow. Associated with them are Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, (the statistician and sanitary reformer,) Mr. JAMES HANNAY, Mr. SCOTT DALGLEISH, &c. The last experiment of the kind, which failed in less than a year's trial, was *Bentley's Review*, and the subsequent exhaustive crop of one shilling magazines would seem to make the prospect of an expensive review's success still more dubious.

The little boy who thought that the prophets "did naughty" in not illustrating their writings, will be especially pleased with *The Children's Bible Picture Book*, published by the HARPER'S. The most prominent events in sacred history are set forth with an accuracy that almost tempts one to believe that the HARPERS had an artist "on hand" when all these things transpired. We have Adam and Eve in Paradise—very much after the manner of DURUPE—Noah in the ark, Moses in the bulrushes, Daniel in the lion's den, and a host of other pleasing pictures. *Apropos* of the picture of Daniel—it was not necessary, in this instance, for the artist to draw his Daniel with a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, to distinguish him from the lion. The distinction is plain enough, without so marked an indication.

The Elements of Moral Philosophy; Analytical, Synthetical and Practical. By HUBBARD WINSLOW, published by D. APPLETON & Co., is a new edition of a well-esteemed work. Its special merit is that it accomplishes the intended end without any of the customary caut of the schools, or the slightest air of dogmatism. The writer is a disciple of Sir WM. HAMILTON, but occasionally differs from the teachings of that distinguished philosopher. For school purposes Mr. WINSLOW'S volume may be commended. The style is direct and clear; the arrangement good and easily understood; the illustration natural and forcible—an aggregate of qualities seldom found in an Elemental work. Practical morality finds a new and powerful aid in the publication.

A curious little book on Quakerism in this country, interesting in many points of view, has just been published in London by Mr. WM. TALLACH. It is called *Friendly Sketches in America*, from material collected during a four months' sojourn in the United States, during which his attention was exclusively occupied in researches tending to illustrate the past and present social and religious position of the Society of Friends in this quarter of the globe. It is at first startling to hear that while the parent body in Great Britain scarcely exceeds *seventeen thousand* in number, in America they exceed *one hundred and sixty thousand*. The extracts Mr. TALLACH gives from the old records preserved in the Society's archives at Burlington (the cradle of American Quakerism) are exceedingly interesting, and show a strictness of social surveillance to have prevailed almost exceeding that of the famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, though with the difference that "moral suasion" was mainly trusted to for its enforcement.

W.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—The Auxiliary Steam Fruiter *Young Rover*, Capt. HUMPHREY, made her first passage from this port to Leghorn in thirty-four days. She is a full rigged bark, with Cunningham's rig applied to her topsails and topgallant sails, and her propeller, like that of a ship of war, when not in use, is hoisted up. The first three days after leaving port, she had a spanking breeze, carrying a reefed foresail and topsails half reduced, going from ten to twelve knots, and making good weather; but afterward the wind changed to N. E. and blew a hurricane, which compelled her to lie to three days; the rest of the passage she encountered strong, variable winds until she reached within 180 miles of her destination, when the weather became calm. For the first time since leaving Boston, steam was got up, and she performed admirably, averaging five knots an hour, with only eighty revolutions a minute, against a heavy head swell, under steam alone. She entered the port of Leghorn in gallant style. Capt. HUMPHREY writes that she sails fast, works well, lies to like a duck, and performs under steam to his entire satisfaction. The rig, in all its details, he concludes cannot be improved.—*Boston Traveller.*

STRAY MONEY LETTERS.—Statement of dead letters, containing money, received at the dead letter office during the past year:

Quarter ending		
March 31, 1860	2,403 letters—containing	$13,120 87
June 30, 1860	2,860 letters—containing	18,177 41
Sept. 30, 1860	2,192 letters—containing	10,975 88
Dec. 31, 1860	2,335 letters—containing	11,880 70
Total for y'r 1860	9,790 letters—containing	$52,154 86

Average amount of money to each letter, $5 02¾.

More than nine-tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. Those letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be found, are filed, to await the application of the owners. If not called for before June next the bank-notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the United States Treasury. But the letter and draft for the amount contained in it (less the discount) may be obtained on proper application at any time the earlier.—*National Intelligencer.*

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—The boiler which furnished the steam for driving the machinery of the Michigan Flouring Mill, in Detroit, exploded with terrific violence on March 18. The engineer, JAMES COLLINS, who was tending his engine at the time, was buried up in the ruins, but was taken out unhurt. An employe in the planing mill, at work at a lathe, escaped injury, although the lathe itself was broken to pieces. George S. and J. H. BOWEN, well-known Lake-street merchants, were passing down State-street, some thirty rods from the mill, when the explosion occurred, and were completely enveloped in the steam, dust and flying fragments of iron and timbers. A long, heavy flue fell directly behind them, crushing their buggy and missing them only by a few inches. Other persons had equally miraculous escapes. Shortly after the accident, a fire broke out in the ruins, but it was promptly extinguished. The cause of the explosion is not stated, if indeed it is known. It was certainly a miraculous escape from something far worse than the loss of $3,000, which will cover the entire damage.

ST. PAUL AND NEW-YORK IN TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION.—The St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer* of March 16, says:

"This evening, for the first time, the wires were connected through direct from St. Paul to New-York City, and compliments exchanged between the operators of the two cities. The New-York operator reported that the steamer *Arabia* was just coming up, 9 P. M., New-York time, and the captain had telegraphed from Sandy Hook, the gratifying intelligence that the *Australasian* was safe and the *Arabia* had her mails and passengers. The lines were in excellent working condition, and communications passed speedily. Difference in time was found to be one hour and fifteen minutes, New-York being 8:40, St. Paul 7:25."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 6.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 734, 182, 370, 478, 666, 738, 740, 736½, 302, 690, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 756, 766, 768, 772, 776.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1124, 980, 866.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned to Monday, April 1.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Wednesday's Minutes.

Before Comstock, C. J., and Selden, Denio, Davies, Lott, James, Mason and Hoyt, Judges.

Freeman vs. *Banton.*—Appeal dismissed with costs, but without costs by motion, unless a new undertaking be perfected within twenty days from notice of this order.

Whitford vs. *Panama Railroad Company.*—Argued.

The Dedication of Public Streets—Foreign and Domestic Corporations.

The City of Buffalo vs. *Orasamus H. Marshall, administrator, &c.*—This case was referred to in the TIMES of yesterday. The main question of law involved in its determination is, what amounts to a dedication of a public street within the limits of a Corporation? The Holland Land Company, which formerly owned the entire site of the village of Buffalo, dedicated a street *up and down* the Big Buffalo Creek. That road was subsequently recognized and recorded by the proper authorities of the village. Afterwards, however, the City of Buffalo opened a new street, running *to and from* this creek, which covers the lot in controversy.

The defendant (now appellant) contends that the opening of the street to and from the creek was a nullity, because he had no notice of the proceeding; nor has he received any compensation for the lot now claimed as a part of said street. The right to build thereon is therefore insisted upon. Argument concluded, and decision reserved.

The next case taken up was that of

Wm. H Whitford, Administrator, &c. vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Jeremiah N. King started for California in April, 1856, taking passage across the defendants' road. In May following he was killed by an accident to the train, while passing over said road.

This action was then brought by the plaintiff as administrator to recover damages, based upon charges of carelessness, negligence, mismanagement, &c., against the defendants.

The case was brought on before Justice BOSWORTH, at a special term of the Superior Court, upon demurrer to the complaint, the defendant contending that the Company was a foreign corporation, and that the injury complained of was sustained beyond the limits of this State. For such reasons the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court sustained the demurrer and gave judgment for the defendants.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of that Court, taking the position that as the Company was created under the laws of this State, it was a domestic and not a foreign Corporation. The Court, however, affirmed the decision of the Justice at Special Term, and the plaintiff appealed from that order to this Court, contending for the same principle elaborated at the General Term.

Counsel for the defendants takes the ground that to tolerate such a litigation, holding citizens of this State responsible and liable for acts in a business conducted in a foreign State or country, would be to recognize the new and dangerous doctrine that a Foreign Power had the right to regulate and control the acts and conduct of its subjects within the borders of our own State. Decision reserved.

W. D. Booth and T. H. Rodman, for appellants; D. B. Eaton, for respondents.

The American Hard Rubber Company Case—Motion to Extend Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et als.*—In this case, which has heretofore been noticed in the TIMES, pursuant to the lease granted by the Court, the plaintiff, by a supplemental complaint, seeks to restrain the American Hard Rubber Company, a corporation recently created in this State, (which is not to be confounded with the original Hard Rubber Company of Connecticut,) from any interference or control of the property and assets of the original Corporation, and from the use of the same corporate name. It will be remembered that the property of the original Corporation was transferred to certain parties, in fraud, as the plaintiff claims, of the rights of the stockholders. It is claimed that the property of the original Company has come into the hands of the new organization, and that the new organization had notice of the rights of the plaintiff in the premises.

The defendants claim to have bought the property for $120,000 in cash and notes, and that the plaintiff has lain by and permitted them to obtain their interest in the property without objection, and therefore has forfeited his right to reach the property in their hands, if he ever had any. This the plaintiff denies. A temporary injunction has been granted against the Company, and a motion to make the same has been on argument before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, for the last two days, and was concluded yesterday. The Justice reserved his decision.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott & E. W. Stoughton for motion; William E. Curtiss and Ex-Judge Foot opposed.

Result of the Steamship Company Case—Verdict against Vanderbilt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

Norman Jordan vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This case was stated in full in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff on a journey to California in 1852, through the alleged fault of the defendant. The plaintiff purchased his ticket of Vanderbilt, and sailed in the steamship *Northern Light*. He was detained upon the Isthmus, which occasioned loss of time, health, &c.

The jury returned a verdict for $1,150 for the plaintiff.

Concerning a Promissory Note—How Partners Did Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Myers vs. *W. H. Hofman et al.*—This action is brought upon two promissory notes made by the defendants, upon which plaintiff alleges there is due to him, as the owner of the notes, the sum of $4,635.

The defendants say that there never was a consideration emanating from the plaintiff to the defendants for the making of the said notes. That they were given merely as evidence of the plaintiff's interest in the firm of Culver & Hofman, of which the plaintiff was a member. One of the notes having been given at the time the plaintiff was taken into partnership with the defendants, and the other at a subsequent date, for an account that the plaintiff then invested in the concern. That said firm consisted of Wm. H. Hofman, Backus Culver, one Owens, and the plaintiff. The case is still on.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiff; P. G. Clark for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court was opened at the usual time, and adjourned without doing any business; no cases being ready. The only case on the Calendar for this morning at 10 o'clock is that of J. Jolly for homicide.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court also adjourned, without transacting any business, until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the Grand Jury will be dismissed, and the Court adjourn for the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Pentz* vs. *Denman.*—Motion granted.

Habeas Corpus of George Caldwell.—Execution against the person improperly issued. Prisoner discharged.

Fulton Bank vs. *Hulbert.*—Order vacating order, &c., granted.

Amant vs. *Bean.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dimon, Receiver, vs. *Hazard.*—The motion that the household furniture, &c., be sold free and clear of the chattel mortgage denied.

Rushmore et al. vs. *Hall et al.*—Motion denied, $7 costs to abide event.

Underdonk vs. *Jones et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Stewart, Receiver, &c. vs. *Ellis.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Smith* vs. *Webber.*—Motion denied with costs.

Williams vs. *Kelly.*—Motion granted.

United States Circuit Court.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRENTON, MARCH 26.

Before Judge Grier.

Henry A. Burr vs. *Duryee, Jaques & Co.*—This is a suit for an infringement of patents for machinery and process for making hat bodies.

The Court this morning postponed the hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction against the defendants until the final hearing, and ordered the defendants to file a monthly account, under oath, of their use of the invention, and to give the complainant, Mr. Burr, security in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to secure him against loss for such amount as he may recover.

Police Reports.

BUYING BEER WITH A BAD BILL.

On Tuesday night two boatmen named William Smith and Edward Stubbs, called for beer in the porter-house of Andrew Faeber, No. 73 James-street, and paid therefor with a counterfeit $2 bill on the Mechants' Bank of Lowell, Mass. Both left the place, but Faeber discovered the cheat in time to have them arrested. After the men were in the hands of the Police, Stubbs was observed to throw a bill away, but other counterfeits were found upon him. Justice KELLY committed both prisoners for examination.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Thomas Killalea, an Irish youth, was arrested on Monday night by Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Ward, on a charge of being an escaped convict. The prisoner, who bears a very bad reputation, was sentenced to Blackwell's Island on the 1st of last February for having committed a burglary at a broker's office, under the Cooper Institute, but escaped about three weeks ago by swimming across the river. After his arrest, the young reprobate drew a loaded pistol, and attempted to shoot the officer who had him in custody, but the latter disarmed him, and made him capitulate. Justice CONNOLLY committed the lad to his former quarters in the Penitentiary.

WELL-GROUNDED SUSPICIONS.

Two lads named David Roach and Charles Eustace were observed on Monday evening, by Officers Messer and Wood, skulking about the premises No. 44 Orchard-street. Suspecting the boys were about to commit a burglary, the policemen took them to the Station-house, and on searching them several skeleton keys were found. It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoners committed a burglary a few weeks since at No. 12 Orchard-street, and Justice STEERS sent them to prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 27.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	45 Erie Railroad	32
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93⅛	100 do	s30 32
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95⅛	150 do	32⅛
4,000 do	95⅜	300 Hud. River R.	45¾
5,000 Treas. 12 p. c N.	103⅝	150 do	s30 45⅝
5,000 N. Car. St 6s	81	10 do	46
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	66¾	100 Harlem Railroad	16¼
8,000 do	66¾	30 Chi. & R. I. R.	58
1,000 Cal State 7s	87½	350 do	58¼
5,000 Ill. Interest, 1847,	100	100 do	s60 58
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B	92	450 Harlem R. Pref.	b15 41½
17,000 N. Ind. 1st M	89⅝	100 do	b10 41¾
2,000 Goshen B'h Bs	85	200 do	41⅝
6,000 Mich. So. 1st M. B	90	200 do	s30 41⅞
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	86	43 Reading Railroad	44⅛
500 Ill. Central R Bs	101⅛	800 do	44
3,000 do	102	100 do	s10 44
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17⅜	50 do	s60 44
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs	81	150 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 58
1,000 Chi. Bur. & Q.	88	100 do	58
8 Pct. Bonds	99	100 do	57⅞
25 Phœnix Bank	101	100 Mich So. & N. Ind R.	17½
14 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	86	100 do	b30 17⅜
5 Bank of Republic	115	100 do	b15 17¼
5 Bank of Commerce	95½	10 do	17
17 do	95	150 do	17⅛
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	89⅜	150 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	38
35 Pac. Mail SS. Co	85⅛	100 do	s30 38
50 do	b10 85¼	50 do	38⅛
125 do	85	150 Ill. Central R. S.	s10 81½
10 do	85⅜	350 do	81⅝
50 do	s30 85	150 Galena & Chicago R.	73
570 N. Y. Central R.	78⅛	100 do	s30 73
50 do	b30 78⅜	100 do	s10 73⅛
200 do	78⅜	250 Clev. & Toledo R.	35⅛
1000 do	s30 78⅜	100 do	s30 35⅜
50 do	b10 78⅝	450 do	35⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	300 do	s10 35⅞
50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	93⅛	50 Erie Railroad	32⅛
17,000 do	93	245 Harlem R.	18⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	50 Harlem R. pfd	41¼
5,000 do	b30 76	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	17⅜
5,000 E. R. 5th m. b	85	100 do	17¼
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bs	86	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	38½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	102	115 Panama R.	117¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	41¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 81½
23 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	89½	200 Gal. & C. R.	73⅜
56 Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 85⅛	100 do	73½
15 do	85⅛	50 do	s30 73¼
50 do	s30 85⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	35⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	200 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	58⅛

WEDNESDAY, March 27—P. M.

The parties in this City who are advising the new Secretary of the Treasury to accept the best bids that may be made on Tuesday for his 20 year Stock, rather than employ his Convertible Treasury paper at par, will probably make up a respectable combination, in point of names and amount, at something like the rate of 93 ℔ cent. for the Stock. The acceptance of such rate would involve a loss to the Government of $560,000 on the $8,000,000 advertised for. One of the arguments employed in favor of this costly negotiation is, that the Treasury paper may immediately return upon the Department in payment of Customs. We have heretofore stated that the experience of the past renders such reasoning wholly fallacious. But in order that we may not be supposed to speak at random on this point, we have procured from official sources the experience of the past three years in reference to the return of Treasury Bills not convertible, and bearing much lower rates of interest, through the Customs payments. These Bills bore, in 1858, from 3 to 4½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest, the interest being reckoned and paid only on the surrender of the principal in 1859, from 4½ to 5½ ℔ cent; and in 1860, from 5½ to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. On the authorized circulation of $20,000,000 last year, the proportion of bills returned for Customs before their maturity, was, in 1858, only 16½ ℔ cent. of the whole; in 1859, 12½ ℔ cent., and in 1860, 10 ℔ cent. Of the total Customs paid in at New-York, the proportion paid in January bills was, in 1858, only 12 ℔ cent; in 1859, only 6½ ℔ cent., and in 1860, only 5½ ℔ cent. Had the bills borne 6 ℔ cent interest, secured to be paid semi-annually at the New-York Sub-Treasury, (instead of Washington, on the surrender of the principal,) and convertible into a 6 ℔ cent. Funded Stock, it is questionable whether three cents in the dollar of the Customs paid in would have been in such paper. The following were the

CUSTOMS PAID IN TREASURY BILLS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January	$70,932	$109,727	$834,196
February	604,381	626,167	366,664
March	710,216	539,747	50,798
April	421,839	194,230	18,493
May	261,146	94 685	17,309
June	200,731	131,348	5,978
July	274,573	156,508	4,229
August	180,671	256,299	1,583
September	236,386	130,262	76,257
October	179,738	59 648	35,563
November	85,743	37,410	175,331
December	75,071	103,184	423,926
Total	$3,301,427	$2,459 215	$2 009,737
All Customs	26,476,731	38 834,219	36,027,689

In the references which we have made, and now make to this subject, we have designed no especial preference for Treasury paper over a funded stock, prov

Sums may be varied a little, but it will be noticed that a liberal allowance has been made for cotton yet in the country, considering the tenor of our advices on this point from all sections. The result quite confirms the prevailing tendency, both here and at the South, to limit the total crop to 3,750,000 bales. To reach this amount would require an average weekly delivery henceforward at the ports of 16,000 bales, against 26,000 bales last year, and 22,000 the year before. As remarked in our last, we consider 3,800,000 an extreme estimate."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 27.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛. Sight Exchange at par@1-10th ₱ cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes; 8,768 bbls. Flour; 13,486 bushels Wheat; 14,220 bushels Corn; 1,708 bushels Barley; 2,790 bushels Oats; 600 bushels Malt; 1,885 pkgs. Provisions and 356 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, including Pots at $5 31¼ and Pearls at $5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been limited to-day; prices, however, have been quoted firm. Sales 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12½c. ₱ lb. Of the business of the week, in this market, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "The improvement in this market has been fully supported this week, and with an active demand for several days and advancing markets at the South, holders have realized a further advance of ⅛c. The business has been general, being partly for the home trade and for export, while transit Cottons have also attracted more attention. Since the *Canada*'s news, however, there has been less doing. The week's sales reach about 14 000 bales, of which 7,000 in Cottons afloat, on the basis of 12c. for Middling New-Orleans, with 11-16d. freight. Middling Upland 12¾c." And in the Southern markets: "A steady business has been done at the South throughout the week at gradually advancing prices. The light receipts of the past few weeks have caused very low crop views to prevail, and with the scarcity of the medium and upper grades, holders have claimed very high rates for them. The week's sales at New-Orleans amount to 59,000 bales at a further advance of ⅛c.@¼c. upon last week's rates, Middling being now quoted 12¾c.@12¾c. At Mobile an advance of ⅛c. has been obtained, with sales of 16.000 bales. In the Atlantic markets prices have also advanced, though business has been restricted by the poor supply offering. Freights at the Gulf ports are rather lower. Sterling Exchange has advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent. The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices:

	Week's Sales.	Closing higher.	Middling.
New-Orleans, March 25	59 000	⅛c.	12⅜c.
Mobile, March 25	16.000	⅛c.	12c.
Charleston, March 22	5,000	½c.	11¾c.
Savannah, March 22	6 000	¼c.	11⅞c.
New-York, March 26	14 000	¼c.	Upl. 12¾c.
Total	160.000 bales.		

There is now a decrease in the receipts of 758,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and of 40,000 bales upon 1858-59—crop 3,851,000.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,100 bags Rio at 11¾c.@ 13¼c., and 840 bags Jamaica on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely purchased to-day. The advanced prices claimed by holders of desirable lots, and the increased firmness in freights have tended to lessen the demand from shippers. The rain-storm has also impeded business. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12 600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 40; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is very firm; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 575 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 30@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed at $2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $1 50@ $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, and prices have again advanced; sales of 70,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, at $1 45@$1 53; Red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 30; Northwestern Club on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 22@ $1 25 ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, and is advancing. New is arriving less freely. The sales add up 54,000 bushels, 65c.@66c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt; 67c.@69½c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 66c.@70c. for yellow Southern, and 70c.@72c. for white Southern, ₱ bush. Rye continues in request at 64c.@65c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied; sales 3,200 bushels Canada East on private terms. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, 34½c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been limited for New, at 16c.@24c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 143 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in this market to-day have been unimportant. Prices have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending March 25.—Sperm—There is some inquiry for Sperm, but the market is without transactions since our last.

WHALE—Has been in good demand for manufacturing, and the sales include 3,382 bbls., in parcels. We quote: 200 bbls at 46c., 2 820 bbls. at 44c.@45½c., and 362 do. dark at 42½c. ₱ gallon, the market closing with further inquiry.

WHALEBONE—Sales 12,800 lbs. Ochotsk at 70c., and 4,000 do. at 72c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to M'ch 25, '61	6,845	15,566	261,850
Same time last year	7,222	16,372	216,300

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, and sales have been confined to small lots at $16 50@ $ 6 75 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in demand at steady rates. Sales of 360 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c., and 650 kegs at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for at old figures. Sales 250 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 10c.@15c. for State, and 14c @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 350 trcs. at $3 25 @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales, to-day, add up 350 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c.@5¼c., and Porto Rico at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The sales to-day amounted to 800 bbls., at 17¾c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d @3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @12d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s @42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 147 tons, hence to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $1,850; one, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; a brig, 260 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a schooner, 100 tons, to St. Martin and back from Baracoa, $580; a British brig to Demerara, 50c.; a brig, 193 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, one, 250 tons, to South side Cuba and back, one, 300 tons, to North side Cuba, and a bark from Havana to New-York, all Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a bark and a schooner from North side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5 50, and Molasses, $3; a bark, same voyage, Sugar, $6; a brig, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Havana, Coal, $2 75; a schooner, 154 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadalupe, Lumber, $12; ship *Harpswell*, 629 tons, in the Eagle line to Rotterdam; a brig, 376 tons, to Cronstadt; a bark, 340 tons, to West Coast Africa and back; a brig, 300 tons, to South Side Cuba, thence to Falmouth for orders, and a schooner, 150 tons, to Curacoa and back from Cienfuegos to New-York, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 27, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Fine or even good sweet sound Butter is very scarce, and dealers find much difficulty in supplying themselves. The stocks in store and a large portion of that arriving is very inferior, and sells slowly at reduced rates. We hear of no sales for English shipment. A few packages of new Butter are straggling along and selling at 18c. to 25c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@ 16
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	14	@ 15
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@ 15
Western reserve, fine	12	@ 13
Western reserve, fair	9	@ 10
Ohio, common to good	8	@ 10
Illinois and Indiana	10	@ 12
Canada	$12	@ 15
New Butter	18	@ 25

CHEESE.

On late-made English Dairy and qualities not strictly fine buyers have it entirely their own way, and most any reasonable offer is accepted.

Fine State, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Fair State, ₱ lb	5	@ 7
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	4	@ 6
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	6	@ 10
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12	@ —
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	5	@ 9

EGGS

Are in large supply and prices are lower. Good marks are freely offered at 13c.@13½c.

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	13	@ 13½

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, are freely offered at 3c., and buyers are few at that figure. Dried Peeled Peaches of extra quality would bring 12c.@13c. Common grades are dull at 5c @6c. Unpeeled, 3c. Dried Plums are dull at 9c. Raspberries and Cherries not brisk at 12c.@13c.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	3	@ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	1	@ 2
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ₱ lb	8	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@ 13
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@ —
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	12	@ 13
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	9	@ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	12	@ 13

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@ 1 50
Greenings	1 50	@ 1 75
Spitzenbergs	1 75	@ 2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@ 1 75

SEEDS.

Clover is in moderate request at 7¾c. to 7¾c., with sales at the outside figure. A fine lot of Timothy sold for $3.

BEANS AND PEAS.

The opening of navigation has increased receipts largely, and prices are drooping.

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@$1 55
Medium, new	1 45	@ 1 50
Kidney	1 50	@ —
Marrow	1 50	@ 1 60
Red and China	1 50	@ 2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bush	70	@ 75
Black-eyed, ₱ bush	1 00	@ —
Marrowfat, green, ₱ bush	1 00	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Philadelphia	12	@ 14
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Western	11	@ 13
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Northern	11	@ 13
Chickens, Bucks County	12	@ 14
Chickens, Spring	13	@ 15
Fowls, choice	12	@ 15
Geese	8	@ 10
Ducks	15	@ 18
Quail, ₱ doz	—	@1 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ doz	50	@ 63
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@2 50

FRESH MEATS.

Supply large and prices lower.

Beef Sides	6	@ 7
Mutton	4	@ 8
Veal Carcasses	6	@ 9
Lambs	8	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy, ₱ lb	6¾	@ 7¾
Corn-fed, light, ₱ lb	7	@ 7¾
Still-fed, ₱ lb	6	@ 6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@$2 50
Peachblows	2 00	@ 2 25
Buckeyes	1 75	@ 2 00
Dykemans	2 00	@ —
Junes	1 75	@ —
Pink eyes	1 75	@ 1 87
Onions, Red	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, Yellow	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, White	2 50	@ 3 50
Ruta Baga Turnips	50	@ 62
White Turnips	50	@ 62
Carrots	75	@ 1 00
Beets	75	@ —
Parsnips	1 50	@ —
Spinach	1 25	@ —
Cabbages ₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Celery ₱ dozen	50	@ 75

BEESWAX

Is in fair request at 32c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c.@44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1861.

In numbers there is a respectable show of animals this week—quite as many as are wanted, with the exception of sheep, a few more of which could be sold. The present being the last week of Lent and the Jewish Passover, when little meat is eaten by a large class of New-Yorkers, the absence of the observers of this season materially affects the meat markets, making this the hardest market for selling beef, since last Fall. The offerings of beef, 4,720, are but 170 more than last week, but the market broke down under this supply, prices dropping ¾c. ₱ lb., with very slow sales. Prices ranged from 6c. to 9c. ₱ lb., for the estimated dressed meat, most of the sales being at 7½c.@ 8¾c. Western drovers who bought upon the prices of one and two weeks ago, were heavy losers, some of the droves costing nearly as much in Illinois as they brought here, thus losing their owners the freight, yardage, feed and brokerage for selling. The cattle were not all sold even at these low rates.... Milch cows decline in price as beef goes down, the value of a cow often depending upon her appearance as a prospective beef creature. They are $3 to $5 ₱ head lower than one week ago, and slow of sale. There is a large surplus on hand at the different City markets.... Veal calves sell at 5¾@6¾c. ₱ lb. live weight, with an accidental fine one at 7c. Most of the stock is poor. Prices are about ¾c. ₱ lb. lower than last week, and it was with difficulty that all were sold.... Sheep are the only killing animals which are in short supply. There is no real scarcity, although they command about 25c. ₱ head more than last week, or 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. live weight, with a brisk market.... Hogs are coming too fast for the season, when swine's flesh especially is proscribed. They sell slowly at former low rates, with an inclination downward and a surplus on hand.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4 740	180	578	4 815	6,825
Previous week	4,549	153	593	6,703	4,339
Same week last year	3,646	174	856	4,757	6,256
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17 121. Total number received the previous week, 16,137, being an increase of 984. There is a large increase of hogs and nearly a similar decrease of sheep.

Of the 4,720 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,699 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 789 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 161 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 36 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 44 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street.

The 3,699 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,016, Hudson River Railroad, 1,213; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 376; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 327; Harlem Railroad, 525; on foot, 40; Hudson River boats, 202. The Hudson River boats brought few cattle this week, owing to the ice in the river. Most of the stock came by the Hudson River and Erie Railroads.

Of the 3,699 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 290 head came from New-York, 1,707 from Illinois, 917 from Ohio, 252 from Indiana, 136 from Iowa, 205 from Michigan, 44 from Canada, and 148 from Missouri. Most of the stock was from Illinois and Ohio.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To say that the present is a hard market conveys but a small part of the reality. It was hard in more ways than one. In the first place the weather was hard, or unfavorable, as it rained almost constantly during the whole of Wednesday. Again, it was hard work to find buyers, large numbers of them being engaged in their festivities or the observance of their religious rites and ceremonies. No Jewish buyers were present. But the hardest part of the whole was a heavy decline in prices, touching drovers right in their pockets. Two weeks ago the cattle men were jolly, and with the proceeds of their good luck many of them purchased droves at the West at the current prices then reported, which was 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb. higher than to-day. Even those who bought one week ago, paid from ½c. to ¾c. ₱ lb. more than they could now obtain. Calling the 4,720 bullocks of the present week $10 ₱ head lower than a fortnight ago, the loss is $47,200, not an unimportant item.

Contrary to what is usually the case, Tuesday was a poor market. Buyers got an impression that more cattle were in the yards than was actually the case, and they held back strong, requiring considerable persuasion, and in some cases a *forced march* to enter the yards at all. This left an unusually large number for the second day, when the market was even worse than the first. There were but 3,700 bullocks on sale at ALLERTON'S, or 48 more than last week, and it was not well understood why a decline of ¾c ₱ lb. should be submitted to. There was no alternative, however, as buyers had made a stand from which they could not be moved. The absence of Jews had a marked effect upon medium and common grades, some of which sold very low.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	10c. @ —	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium to good	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7¾c.	7¾c @ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 7¾c.	8c¾.@ —

There were but a single pair of premium cattle, large Ohio Durhams, which sold for over $300, or 10c. ₱ lb. Excepting these, there were probably not more than a dozen bullocks which sold for over 9c., and plenty of nice, straight, smooth steers were run out at 6c. The market closed heavily with a few unsold.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

S. G. WOODRUFF had 17 State steers, oxen and cows for ABBEY. Average 6¾ cwt., and brought $52 each, at Bergen. Also, 18 State cattle for TURNER mostly fair steers, of 6¼ cwt., and brought 7¾c.@8¾c., also at Bergen. And for LOWEREE & BRIGGS, 33 Illinois steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., just medium to fair flesh, and run out 7¾c.@8¾c., at Bergen. And here, 52 coarse, rough, Michigan oxen and steers, of 4 cwt. to 9 cwt., selling at 7½c. for most of them—few 8c.@8¾c.

H. BARNES, for J. VAN HOUGHTEN, 41 good State steers, with a few oxen, of uneven weights, varying from 6¾ cwt to 10 cwt, and running out at 8c @9c. Also 16 heavy medium flesh Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. Rated 8¾ cwt., and retailed at 7c @9c.

T. BLOOMER sold, on Tuesday, 57 Missouri steers for LONGMIRE Pretty fair flesh, of 7 cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.—"an even lot".

WHITE & SON., for J. T. ALEXANDER, 99 good Illinois steers, at 8c.@8¾c.—few near 9c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON sold 40 Ohio steers for FORSMAN, of good quality, rated at 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c. Also, 48 Indiana steers, for J. W. HARRIS, rated 6¾ cwt., decent flesh, and run out at 7¾c.; and 44 Ohio steers, of 7 cwt., for I. CLAYPOOL, common stock, and sold at 7c @8¾c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 83 Indiana steers and oxen, for BAUGH. Commonest lot of say 6½ cwt., and brought 7c.@8¾c. Also 66 for RITTER, common Michigan steers, with four coarse oxen, at 7c.—very few 8c.

MEAD & TEED sold 60 head of 7¾ cwt. Ohio steers for W. RENICK, of good quality, at 8c.@9c. Also an extra fine pair of 6-year old Durham oxen, which weighed at home 5,145 lbs., of Mr. RENICK'S own raising. They were taken by WM. COOPER, of Westchester village, at over $300, or a little over 10c., calling them 30 cwt. in the beef. Rather fat and heavy for this season, although COOPER will turn them to good account.

J. BRYANT sold for T. J. TAYLOR, 44 good Ohio steers of 8¾ cwt., fed by Mr. TAYLOR in Fayette County, which weighed at home 1,556 lbs. BRYANT run them out at 8¾c. Also, for S. SELLER, 8 heavy Highland County Ohio cattle at $100 each, or 8¾c. on 11½ cwt. They were a prime, fat bunch.

I. BUDLONG sold 14 State cattle for BAKER. Heavy, fat oxen of 10½ cwt., 12 of which were taken by C. CONNELL at $93 each, or 8¾c. Also, 19 Ohio steers of 6½ cwt., for L. CROCKETT, at 8c.; and 15 State stillers of 7 cwt., at 8c. for EARLE.

HUGHES & RESS sold for J. GREGORY 17 common Ohio cattle, of 5¾ cwt., at 6c.@7½c., and 19 rather better Ohio cattle, of 5¼ cwt., for S. C. PARCELLS, at 6½c @8c.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 90 just fair Iowa steers, of 6¾ cwt. seller, owner 6¾ cwt., for PICKERING & NEWBERY, at 7c.@8c.—few 8¼c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 104 Illinois steers, of pretty good quality generally, rated 7¾ cwt., but butchers will not call them that. Running out at 7½c. @8½c.—few 8¾c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for BRIDGEFORD, 90 Iowa steers, fair 7½ cwt. cattle, at 8c. And 14 for EASTON, Ohio steers of strong 8 cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for DORSON, 77 good Indiana cattle of 7¾ cwt., at a trifle over 8c. Also, 42 Indiana cattle for HALL & SON; rated 7¾ cwt., of similar flesh to above, and brought same prices.

H. HURD was selling on his own account, 65 cattle bought at the yards. Some of them were very good, and brought 9c. and so down to 7c. for the common ones.

B. BARTRAM sold 90 Illinois steers, of common, light stock, 1 360 lbs. home weight, for DUNLAP & Co., at 7¾c.@8¾c.; average $54 30, or near 8c.

MILCH COWS.

These sell less readily, being affected by the decline in beef. Prices are $3 to $5 ₱ head lower, and there is a large number in the pens unsold; especially in Sixth-street, where 59 were received at BROWNING'S, and 48 at O'BRIEN'S. At ALLERTON'S, 45 fresh cows were received, and 28 at CHAMBERLIN'S—making a total of 180, full one-third of which remain unsold. Trade is dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veals sell worse than last week, although a few of the pick bring 7c. ₱ lb. live weight, but most of the good calves sell at 6½c., and fair veals 6c. There is an increase of small trash called "bobs," which command $1 50 to $1 75 each.

SHEEP.

Receipts show a falling off of about 2,000 sheep from last week. This of itself is sufficient to account for an advance of about 25c. ₱ head. The market is lively, and all the stock was really sold to-day, at 5c.@5¾c for common stock; 5¾c.@5¾c. for medium sheep; 6c. for good, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for prime, fat, extra sheep, such as were sent in by Mr. WINNE, of Albany, one of our best feeders.

BROWNING received the following lots for the past week, viz.: From New-York—981 brought in, 300 by A. Vail; 175, O. Hallett; 138, D. H. Tucker; 151, C. R. Burdell; 178, Johnson & Terry; 38, D. M. Poppin. From Ohio—1,066 brought in, 41 by H. G. Weisn; 482, Carr & McGrew; 141, A. Flory; 149, B. B. Benjamin; 113, Coney & French; 80, J. R. Thompson. From New-Jersey—100 by G. B. Holcombe; 13, E. Hunt. From Canada—165 by Wm. E. Wilson; 157, D. G. Fry. From Massachusetts—50 by S. Race.

Among the sales by Brokers were

133 sheep	$697 75	113 sheep	$589 00
or 246 head, at an average of $5 23 ₱ head, by T. C. LARKIN.			

R. H. HUME sold:

175 sheep	$851 00	151 sheep	$700 25
179 sheep	872 50	85 sheep	561 00
150 sheep	350 00	—	—
Totals	610		$3,334 75

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

300 New-Jersey sheep for A. Vail	$1,580 13
218 New-Jersey sheep for E. Hunt	51 09
482 Ohio sheep for Carr & McGrew	1,425 37
149 Ohio sheep for B. B. Benjamin	665 25
80 Ohio sheep for J. R. Thompson	400 00
144 Ohio sheep for A. Story	743 25
100 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe	630 00
1,268	$6,495 00

Average, $5 12 ₱ head.

P. O'BRIEN & MCGRAW had the following lots at their Sixth street market, viz.: From New-York 303, by A. Lester; 31, J. E. New; 136, D. Bailey; 174, Kearney & Bentley; 52, J. Wiene; 10, H. A. Lamphire. From Ohio, 179 by J. N. Copeland. Total, 975.

Sales of 1,479 were made, including several lots left over from last week, as follows:

335 sheep, at	$1 841 27	202 sheep, at	1,051 09
181 sheep, at	1 008 82	56 sheep, at	433 81
31 sheep, at	164 25	10 sheep, at	44 00
136 sheep, at	586 50	179 sheep, at	962 50
174 sheep, at	860 56	—	—
Totals	1 479		$7,789 01

The 50 sheep which brought $8 67 per head were from a lot of 52 raised by J. WINNE, of Albany, N. Y., one of the best feeders in the State. They were a splendid lot, and averaged else upon 8¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. The two unsold were held at $600, and were the finest sheep we have seen this season, one of them weighed, alive, 304 lbs., and was estimated to dress 200 lbs., the other, a ewe, weighed 244 lbs. They were all of the Lestershire breed, models for both butcher and breeder.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,054 sheep at his Robinson street market, during the past week.

Sales of the following lots were made by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WERT, W. S. CHAMBERLIN and owners, as follows:

36 sheep	$5 75	$172 50	146 sheep, $5 25	$766 25
115 sheep	5 75	661 25	105 sheep	7 00	700 00
151 sheep	5 00	755 00	60 sheep	4 00	240 00
20 sheep	6 37½	165 75	160 sheep	5 25	840 00
105 sheep	6 25	655 25	161 sheep	6 25	1,006 25
Total		1,654			$5,963 25

Average, $5 66 ₱ head.

ALLERTON received but 317 sheep during the week, which sold at about the prices given above.

SWINE.

The present warm, rainy weather is bad for the hog trade. In addition to this the receipts are too large, (6,825) for all to be sold readily, and the consequence is a stock is accumulating at the yards. Prices remain about as last week with a tendency downward.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5½c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c
Still Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6½c.

Market slow. The yards are filling up and prices favoring the buyer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 833 head. No sales reported of first-class coach horses. Several good pairs have arrived during the week. Some second-class coach horses sold at $550@$600 ₱ pair, but few good single road horses sold, during the week, at fair prices—$250@ $300 each for first class; $175@$225 for second-class. No sales of saddle horses, this week, nor not much inquiry for them yet; few good ones in market. First-class draught horses sold very slow, at a slight decline from last week's prices; first-class brought from $175@$225 each; second-class $125@150 each. A very good assortment on hand. Railroad and omnibus horses have sold well, but at less prices than last week, $100@$110 for first-class; $80@$90 for second-class; few farm horses sold at $110@125 each, or $200@$225 ₱ pair. Quite a number of Canucks on hand, some with speed and good style have brought $150@$200 each; common brought $80 @$125 each. Sales for the week amount to 198 head, mostly common stock, leaving on hand this evening, 923 head. The sales, for number on hand, has been very light. A great many of the dealers show a disposition to close up, as the expense of keeping soon takes off the profits. There is no Southern trade as yet, nor none expected. There are several good lots expected this week from the interior of this State—73 head arrived this morning, all heavy workers. Number of deaths for the week in the City is 61 head—the stables are generally healthy for the time of year.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For		
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch	30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch	30
Peninsula	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l	6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l	13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l	20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	20
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	23

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	2
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch	14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	16
Bornasia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch	20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch	23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch	26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl	3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl	4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters for California, intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat	3 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—INGOMAR—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—THE MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANNELI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is little new to be said about Fort Sumpter. Col. LAMON, it will be seen, by our Washington dispatches, has returned to that city, and has communicated the result of his observations to the Government. Whether the order for the evacuation has yet been issued is not positively known in Washington. The Charlestonians are confident that the evacuation will take place immediately, and expect that Col. LAMON will return at once with the requisite instructions for Major ANDERSON. The Southern Commissioners yet remain inactive at the Capital. They expect, however, in the course of a week, to receive definite instructions from Montgomery.

Mr. BARNEY was yesterday confirmed as Collector of the Port of New-York. The other New-York appointments are still in abeyance. It is understood that the list was made out by the President on Tuesday night, ready to transmit to the Senate yesterday, but that the programme was subsequently changed. A great number of important appointments for other points were made and confirmed, a list of which will be found in our dispatches.

The Senate yesterday received from the President a brief Message in response to the resolution passed on Monday, requesting him to send in the correspondence of Maj. ANDERSON with the Government relative to Fort Sumpter. The President declines to furnish the correspondence as requested, on the ground that, at the present time, it would be improper to make it public. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to take up his resolution, offered on Tuesday, advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States. No quorum being present, however, it could not then be considered, and the Senate went into Executive Session. When the doors were opened, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE again moved that the resolution be considered, and expressed his willingness to accept the substitute of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, which advised the Administration also to abstain from any efforts to collect the revenue. This was objected to by a number of members,—among them Mr. RICE, of Minnesota,—as going too far. It was also insisted by the latter gentleman that the forts at Key West and Tortugas should be excepted from the provisions of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S resolution, which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did not object to. Considerable debate took place as to the propriety of considering the resolution at all, as it would necessitate a long discussion, and it was questionable, after all, whether the Senate had any right to pass it. A vote was finally taken on the motion to take it up, when it was found that no quorum was present, and the Senate finally adjourned without definite action.

The Texans will probably find that they have been in too big a hurry in getting rid of the United States troops, and that since their frontiers have thus been left unprotected, they will have trouble enough to keep themselves from becoming the victims of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. A telegram from New-Orleans announces the sailing of the troops from Brazos on board various transports, and the same telegram informs us that the Indians, in large numbers, have been devastating the frontiers, killing and driving back the settlers. With reference to Gov. HOUSTON and his intentions, there is nothing new. The Legislature had passed a resolution approving the act of the Convention in deposing him.

The Virginia State Convention, on Tuesday night, rejected Mr. HALL'S substitute for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations by a unanimous vote. The substitute was the Constitution of the Confederate States. In Committee of the Whole, yesterday, a substitute making a demand relative to Slavery was lost—87 Yeas to 89 Nays. An effort to amend the report so as to declare that the States "still are" independent sovereignties as they were when the Federal Constitution was formed, was defeated, and an amendment declaring that the States "still are sovereign" was proposed. A resolution cutting off debate in Committee of the Whole after next Monday, was rejected.

The Louisiana State Convention, yesterday, adjourned *sine die*, after passing an act abolishing free banking and introducing a general charter system.

News from the Pacific to March 13, brought by the Pony Express, is telegraphed from St. Louis. In California, the Legislature had passed the bill changing the venue of HORACE SMITH'S murder trial, in spite of the Governor's veto. There were many ballots for Senator, but none was yet chosen. The United States sloop of-war *Wyoming* arrived at Honolulu on Feb. 10, in search of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, of which no tidings had been received.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* we have advices from Matanzas to the 22d inst. There is no news of interest. Business was limited, and no transactions of importance had been made in the sugar market, owing to the reluctance of holders to reduce their quotations. We are under obligations to Purser HUERTAS for files of papers and other favors.

The New-York State Senate, yesterday, passed the bill legalizing the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; the act for the prevention of the aduiteration of milk and stopping the traffic in swill-milk; that amending the Brooklyn sewerage and draining act; and that amending the charter of the New-York Corn Exchange. The Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill, by which the rates are reduced, was ordered to a third reading after a long debate. In the Assembly, more petitions for and against the passage of the Broadway Railroad bill were presented. The bills in relation to cases of murder and arson occuring before May May 4, 1860; to prevent the sale of impure milk; to legalize the contract for grading One Hundred and Eighth-street; and abolishing the office of Police Inspector, were reported favorably. The report adverse to the bill to regulate the rate of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, was disagreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported, creating a Commission to revise and amend the Charter of this City, and submit it to the people. The Senate resolutions in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were laid on the table.

The captain of the ship *Grahams Polly*, arrived here yesterday, reports having met the British brig *Zillah* in a sinking condition, on the 17th, and taken off the officers and crew, all of whom were brought here in safety. It is believed that the *Zillah* went down in about two hours after the men had been taken off. Capt. RAY, of the schooner *Potomac*, from Jacksonville for Boston, reports the sinking of his schooner on the 20th, soon after he, with his men, had been rescued by the ship *Tropic*, Capt. NORVELL, from San Francisco for New-York. When the *Potomac* was first seen by Capt. NORVELL the wind was so strong that her men could not be taken off, but he waited by her until the storm moderated, and then they were taken off safely.

In the Court of Appeals, the argument in case of the City of Buffalo *vs.* MARSHALL, involving the question of the rights of a Corporation in respect to the opening of new streets, was concluded yesterday. An action against the Panama Railroad Company was also argued. The point in the case is, whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction of the conduct of citizens or corporators of this State, while doing business in a foreign country, in respect to acts there committed. In the case of MEYERS *vs.* VANDERBILT, as common carrier, stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,450. In the hat-body suit of HENRY A. BURR *vs.* DURYEE, JAQUES & Co., Judge GRIER, holding the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton, on the 26th inst., ordered the defendants to file a monthly account, and give a bond of $100,000 to secure Mr. BURR against loss.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was ¼ ₩ cent. lower on most of the list, making the decline since Monday's best sales, ⅜@1 ₩ cent. In the afternoon the disposition was to a firmer feeling, and the general market closed steady. Nothing new in Money or Exchange affairs.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices, however, decidedly firmer. Cotton was quiet, yet steady. Provisions were in limited demand, as were also Fish, Seeds, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Groceries and Whisky. Freights were quiet, with 372 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were abundantly supplied yesterday with everything but sheep. Beeves were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. had to be submitted to by the sellers. Prime cattle were worth but 9c. ₩ lb., and decent steers were plenty at 7½c.@8c. The stock was not all disposed of. Milch cows are $3@$5 ₩ head lower than last week. Veals sell slowly at a slight decline. Sheep are in good demand at 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight, or 25c. ₩ head above last week's rates. Swine are in excess of the wants of buyers, especially during the Lenten season.

Republican Principles.

Senators DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE do not agree now any better than they did during the Presidential canvass. The former stands by the Union,—the latter would take ground against it if he thought it would be safe. Mr. DOUGLAS declares that the South has no ground of complaint against the Union:—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the other hand, thinks that unless their wrongs are redressed, they will be perfectly justified in seceding. Upon all these points the two Senators are distinctly and decidedly at variance.

Nor do they agree at all on another point of some importance—the position of the Republicans. Mr. DOUGLAS is quite confident that they have abandoned their principles out of regard for the country. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the contrary, does not see it. He declares himself quite unable to find any distinctive principle which they have abandoned, or which they seem inclined to abandon, from any motive whatever. This point of difference formed a prominent topic in their discussion of Tuesday last.

Now we should like a little more definite information from both these gentlemen on both these points. We should like to know from Mr. DOUGLAS *what* principle they have abandoned, and from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE what principle he would have them abandon, in order to save the country. Mr. DOUGLAS said they had consented to the organization of three new Territories without insisting upon a Congressional prohibition of Slavery. That is true,—but we do not see in it any abandonment of Republican principle. It was never any portion of the Republican creed, that Congress *must* prohibit Slavery from every new Territory. The Chicago platform contains no such requirement. It does insist that such prohibition is within its powers, and ought to be used whenever necessary,—but never otherwise. In the cases referred to, everybody knows that Slavery can never go into Nevada, Colorado or Dakota. The climate, the soil, and the temper of their inhabitants combine, with other causes, to render this impossible. The Republicans, therefore, waived the prohibition, without any departure from their principles.

Mr. DOUGLAS would think the worse of them, if he took this view of the case. But why should he? The result is precisely the same. The prohibition, so offensive to the South, so galling to their pride, and so hostile to their views of constitutional right, is waived. Does the fact not prove that the principles of the Republican Party are really less rigorous on the subject of Slavery, less hostile to the enlightened sentiment of the South, and less dangerous to the peace of the country, than Mr. DOUGLAS has hitherto supposed?

On the other hand, what principle would Mr. BRECKINRIDGE have them surrender? This of prohibition? He sees that they waive it; why is not that sufficient? It has become, moreover, a matter of not the slightest practical consequence. The only Territory now belonging to the United States is New-Mexico. That has a Pro-Slavery code, yet the Republicans have manifested no inclination to repeal it. They know that no law can make New-Mexico permanently a Slave State, and that no prohibition, therefore, is needed to prevent its becoming one. So far as all the existing territory of the United States is concerned, it makes no practical difference what may be the principles of the Republican Party. There is nothing whatever in the practical state of the case which requires them to abandon any of their principles. There is no practical good to be accomplished by it—no necessity for it, and no excuse. Undoubtedly it would gratify their political opponents and give them ground for copious and vehement denunciation of them. But this is scarcely an object which they can be expected to regard as of special importance.

The truth is, all this clamor against the Republicans for adhering to their political principles is empty and unmeaning. It belongs to the partisan warfare of the day, and only cloaks itself in a professed regard for the public good. There is nothing whatever in the platform or principles of the Republican Party, as carried into practice by themselves, which affords the slightest foundation for the denunciations of their opponents. The Union can be saved quite as certainly upon their platform as upon any other. All that is needed is for the country to have some *practical experience* of a Republican Administration, to convince all sections that their principles are far less terrible than they have been represented.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE NOT SERENADED.—It appears after all that our distinguished fellow-citizen and late Congressional Representative, JOHN COCHRANE, was not the recipient of any special musical honors during his late visit to Richmond, Va.; though it is sorrowfully admitted by certain worthy residents of that chivalrous capital, that Mr. COCHRANE did receive the overplus, or waste-pipe flow of a musical ovation designed in honor of a Lieutenant JAY, "who had resigned his commission in the United States Army,"—doubtless after having received assurances of being made Captain in the Cotton State Army. It was in glorification of JAY, it seems, that the serenade was given; and the call for COCHRANE to appear on the balcony and make a speech was nothing more than unpremeditated or incidental and ill-considered addition to the programme of jubilation in JAY'S honor—Mr. COCHRANE owing his invitation exclusively to the fact that he chanced to be boarding at the same hotel with the seceded Lieutenant.

But an evil day was it for the enthusiastic musicians of Richmond, when the sober second thought of the following morning recalled to public memory the fact that Mr. COCHRANE had introduced a revenue bill proposing the blockade of all non-duty paying seaports and harbors in the seceded States. That our late representative in Congress had dropped the bill as suddenly as though it had been a red hot poker, on hearing certain mutterings from the Southern benches, would seem to have been an excuse of no avail to cover the delinquency of the Jay serenaders. That COCHRANE should have been called for, even as a rhetorical supplement to "Dixie's Land," was denounced as "an outrage upon Southern sentiment;" and though we are not yet told the precise arguments brought to bear upon Mr. C. to induce his somewhat sudden departure from the capital of the Old Dominion, it is not difficult to infer that they must have been of a cogent and haste-compelling nature.

Too Much Gold!

At the close of last week, our Banks held $39,480,734 in specie, being an increase for the week of $3,261,058, with recent arrivals, which will largely swell the statement for the next. This amount is unprecedented in the history of our Banks. So wide a departure from the ordinary rule proves some great change in the ordinary routine of business. Is it a salutary one, indicating great prosperity, or is it the result and evidence of the present commercial embarrassment?

Gold and silver as coin, or bullion, are simply mediums of exchanges. If these can be effected without that intervention, the use of so much capital can be dispensed with. In the long run, the exports and imports of a country must mutually balance each other. So far as they are reciprocal in amount, they are offset, one against the other. Exchanges to the amount of hundreds of millions are thus yearly effected, without the movement of a dollar in coin. Where there is a balance, gold must go forward to settle the account. The indebted party has nothing else to pay with. England now happens to be in this category with regard to ourselves. She ships us gold to make good the balance against herself. As soon as she squares the account, she will curtail her purchases to the amount of the products of her manufactures she can sell us. She will purchase less bread, less cotton, and less provisions. Nor will she increase her purchases to the ordinary volume till she gets back her gold; or in other words, till we take more of her products than she takes of ours.

When we are getting an unusually large amount of gold from foreign countries, therefore, we must look for a speedy decline in the demand for our products, which will in the end bring us in debt, and send our importations of the precious metals back again, from an inability to pay with the regular products of our industry. All these fluctuations are to a certain extent the inevitable laws of trade, but are none the less disastrous, and should be carefully observed, to escape, as far as possible, from their effects.

The same law holds good in the domestic or internal commerce of a people. The country is always debtor to the city; the merchant and manufacturer to the capitalist. When a crop fails, or a commercial revulsion or crisis happens, gold or silver as far as they can be had, must pay the debts or the balances that may exist. For this reason the gold in our banks increased very rapidly, and to an unprecedented amount after the collapse of 1857. The debtors paid up as far as they could in specie; business revived, and the country grew stronger. It commenced drawing from the banks, and their specie was steadily reduced till something like the normal standard was reached. Continued prosperity would have enabled the industry of the country to have taken from them every dollar not needed to pay the balances in the weekly settlements among themselves, or to meet emergencies that might arise. But the unexpected crisis of 1860 came, paralyzing business, and calling upon debtors to pay. The specie previously drawn out, and as capital, made the basis of business operations, was returned, which our banks are again hoarding, and it lies unavailing in their hands, because the business of the country has nothing to offer in exchange for it.

The immense accumulation of specie in our banks is the worst sign of the times. It shows that the customers for our products or our capital are weak, and that consumption and production must speedily be reduced. We can neither eat, drink nor wear our gold. We cannot lend it at good rates, because no one can afford to pay for it. The manufacturer has already over-stocked the market, and is curtailing instead of extending his operations. If the farmer is getting a fair price for his crops he must use the amount to pay his debts. Everybody is afraid of the future and turns his means into *cash* to await events. It is like collecting all the provisions of a country within a citadel to stand a long siege. These are wasted in the defence, while the country, for the want of them, goes to ruin.

Here is the realization of the dreams of the bullionists. We commend the present condition of our banks and the country to their consideration. Their millenium has come. The banks are glutted with gold they would gladly get rid of, as it is lying idle in their vaults. *Forty millions* of dollars not earning a penny! But just in proportion to the perfection of their millenium is the country in distress. If we could purchase to-day $10,000,000 of British merchandise, and pay for it by an equal amount of gold, instant relief would be experienced. It would tend to restore matters in that country to their normal condition, and place her people in a position to continue their usual purchases of our produce. As we purchase, so can we sell, and only in the long run in an equal degree. The same rule is true of the internal trade of an extended country like our own. Excessive accumulations of gold are always evidence of distress, of a short supply or of a want of a market for our productions.

What is the remedy for such a state of things? None but the natural one. When there is a lack of capital for the payment of debts, it must be created. Where the market is overstocked, production must be diminished. When people find they can no longer sell, they must no longer buy. Here is the only panacea. Industry and economy must work the cure. All that legislation can do is to guarantee uniformity and stability, and the removal of all restrictions not necessary for our revenue, or a reasonable protection to our industries. Time will scatter our excessive accumulations of specie. With the accomplishment of this, matters will gradually be restored to a healthy condition, both at home and abroad, creating a market for our products, and setting industry everywhere in motion, giving employment to our capital and securing to it an ample return.

Southern Men in the Fine Art of Financiering.

There are many men of very superior ability who nevertheless cannot "keep a hotel." The truth embodied in this proposition has become generally admitted in modern society; and hotel keeping, by common consent, is advanced to the class of fine arts.

The discovery of a truth in a humble department of life is often of the highest value in leading to the recognition of a great principle pervading all departments of human existence and effort. And so in this case. Every man is not fitted to keep a hotel. In like manner, we deduce that every man cannot found a government or rule an empire. Every man cannot "fly a kite" or borrow a Million of Money. And this last, especially.

Our Southern friends—they of the Southern Confederacy—have many admirable qualities. They are brave, they are generous, they are polite, they are *magnificent*—but they "cannot keep a hotel." Witness all the institutions of hostelrie that ever flourished or fell in the leading cities of the South. Southern prodigality wrecks them; Northern thrift and economy make them pay.

Our Southern friends break up the old Union because they say it has been a means of oppression and impoverishment to their "section," from the beginning. But catch one of them in the "'Ercles vein," and he will swear to the world, and well nigh prove it, if he has the faculty of knowing history, that the "South" has ruled the Federal Union from the days of WASHINGTON to the days of—well, to the days of WIGFALL. The South, by Southern authority, has ruled to its own ruin.

This truth then creeps out, that while the South (Cottondom, we mean,) has the propensity and the will to rule, it lacks the talent to rule well. And herein will be found the solution of the Southern Confederacy. It will be speedily shipwrecked by the lack of capacity for governmental detail on the part of its ruling class. Of all the Fine Arts of this age, the most delicate and difficult is that of Financiering. And in this the Southern Confederacy can never succeed, from constitutional infirmity. St. Leger may be a fit patron Saint for the reckless and excitable planter. But the plain Leger of the counting-house is his Nemesis. It bears the same relation to him as do a morning headache and soda water. It is one of the penalties of his mode of life.

We are led to these reflections from considering carefully the terms of the advertisement put forth by Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, for one-third of a fifteen millions loan. If we refer to the subject of this loan frequently, it is because it involves the crisis of the Southern experiment.

State papers should always be written in a style of severe simplicity. When a State speaks, it is not to "multiply words"—to praise itself or its projects—but to set forth its will, and call on its subjects for action. It is beneath the dignity of a Sovereignty to boast or to beg. But it seems to us that Mr. MEMMINGER'S appeal to the Southern capitalists for a loan unfortunately does both. For instance, Mr. MEMMINGER says:

"Five millions of this *most advantageous investment* will be offered to the public on the 17th of April ensuing, and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of *taking a share of the benefit.*"

Again, he says: "In order to enable all portions of our people to take part of *this valuable investment*," &c., &c. In another part of the advertisement for the loan, it is urged that the debt will have *the very unusual and important security* "of a duty on all cotton exported." In other words, it will be sure to be paid. And with a preposterous preference that there will be quite a scuffle on the part of money lenders to get in ahead, the Secretary insinuates that persons "desiring to secure their subscriptions" had better *pay all down* at the time of subscription, instead of five per cent. then, and the rest on the 1st of May, as provided in the general terms of the call.

But while boasting so constantly on the extraordinary merits of this instrument, Mr. MEMMINGER betrays throughout, his fear that it will not be sought by capitalists, and he inserts along with every brag a covert appeal to the pride and patriotism of the Southern people. For instance, when he invites them to "take a share of the benefit" of the loan, he adds that the lender will, at the same time, "sustain the cause of his country." And when he says that the loan is a "valuable investment," he adds that those who take it will "exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence."

It is a beautiful thing—yes, it is the Golden Age come again—to find patriotism of which the Confederate States are plethoric, so quickly and richly rewarded by money-making investments brought by the Government to the very doors of every patriot who has $50 to spare! For it is a pleasant *democratic* token to see that Mr. MEMMINGER slices up his loan of Five Millions into $50 shares, and that the bidders for these—the poor men who most need to have profitable Government titbits—are to have the preference! The only drawback that we see in this liberal, we might say *patriarchal*, offer to borrow the people's money for their own good, is that Mr. MEMMINGER, by instruction of law, cruelly reserves the privilege of paying any part of it back at the end of five years, if he so elects! Not suddenly and harshly, however, but "after three months notice." The *Tribune's* correspondent says, "the *probable* offerings for this loan will be seventy millions." We put the "probable offerings" at seven hundred millions. This is more in the Southern style. The *actual* offerings, owing, perhaps, to this drawback of repayment, will be somewhat less!

Money-lending is a dangerous business—morally. It hardens the heart. It blunts the affections. We greatly fear that if long followed in mass by the "chivalrous Southerners," they will ultimately become no better than Yankees. And then, alas! the charm of "Southern society" will be lost. And Mr. MEMMINGER will be roughly handled in history.

But we will not follow this moralizing vein. We return to the terms of Mr. MEMMINGER'S advertisement of his loan. We quote his words: "The interest is at eight per cent. per annum, payable every six months *at all our principal cities.*" Now there breaks out the "irrepressible Southron" again! A common-place Secretary, of Northern type, would hardly promise to meet his note at more than one given place. He does not expect (we think Mr. CHASE does not) to have all his money "at all the principal cities," at one and the same time! But Mr. MEMMINGER will do, or at least promise to do, that thing. Nay more, he would doubtless, if tempted by an expressed doubt of his ability, agree to pay his interest coupons at Shanghai or Kamschatka! There is nothing so stupendous that your Southern financier will not undertake to do it.

But if by any mischance Mr. MEMMINGER should fail (will he pardon the thought?) to have his cash ready "at *all* the principal cities" of the South, to meet his liabilities, will it not be an interesting job for the owner of a $50 Confederate bond to collect his semi-annual coupon, amounting to the sum of *two dollars?* Is not that a claim to prosecute from one city to another?

But we forbear. There is one other thought, however, before we leave the subject. The Southern Confederacy will not get along with less than twenty millions a year. The wealth of the Confederacy consists chiefly, almost solely, in lands and negroes. This wealth represents itself to the world in cotton. This cotton, for ten years to come, is now placed under a "first mortgage" of public faith to meet the present small loan of fifteen millions. Whence will be derived the security of the many future millions needed by the Confederacy in all the vicissitudes of peace and plenty, or *short crops and war*, for ten years to come?

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Richmond *Examiner* is in a sad state of mind. Its normal condition is one of senseless ferocity, and this is stimulated just now by a fearful foreboding which haunts it, that Virginia will not, after all, seeede. To bring about this result it resorts to all kinds of influences. It appeals alternately to terror, to interest and to pride. Its Washington correspondent conducts mainly the alarming department of the paper, and reveals such astounding plots on the part of the Federal Government as must make the hair of old Virginia absolutely stand on end. Mr. SEWARD'S subtle machinations form the staple of a good deal of his denunciations. Mr. S. has been soothing the South with assurances of peace:

"The result," says the *Examiner*, "has been to create the belief at Montgomery that no collision or trouble was to be feared, and that a peaceful solution of all difficulties would soon be reached. One motive for these tactics was also to amuse and beguile the Border Slave States. *In the meantime warlike preparations have steadily gone on.* The Government has not moved a single soldier from Washington. It is calling in its troops from the frontiers, from Texas, and from Northern posts, and concentrating them upon points near the Southern coast."

We hope this is true. Not that we desire any collision,—nor that we have the remotest idea that the Administration has the slightest wish or thought of bringing on hostilities. But *the South* may render war unavoidable. They seem quite disposed to precipitate hostilities, just as they precipitated secession. It is all very well to talk about the "*belief* at Montgomery that no collision is to be feared." The authorities at Montgomery *know*, much better than those at Washington, whether there will be trouble or not. It depends entirely upon *their* action. If they want war, they can and will have it. If not, they can very easily avoid it.

It must be borne in mind that the Confederates are every day strengthening their forces, increasing their army, augmenting their supply of arms and munitions of war, and putting themselves in a position to open hostilities upon the Government suddenly and with decisive effect. It is doubtless very desirable *for them* that the Government of the United States should do nothing,—that it should take no steps to prepare for the emergency which they can precipitate at any moment. We are very glad to find, if the *Examiner* is good authority, that the Administration is not likely to commit this fault. We hope it is true that "warlike preparations" are going on,—that troops are stationed where they may be wanted, and that our vessels of war are coming from their foreign stations and putting themselves in condition for home service.

The South knows perfectly well that the Federal Government desires peace, and so far as may depend upon its action, will preserve it. But the South may strike at any moment; and we trust the Government will hold itself thoroughly prepared for such a contingency. The best preservative of peace in this instance, as in all others, is an effective preparation for war.

PUBLIC OPINION AT THE SOUTH.—The *National Intelligencer* ridicules the apprehension professed at the South that the General Government is preparing to make war upon them. It charges all these reports to the mischievous efforts of the secession Press, which seeks constantly to "fire the Southern heart" and exasperate the Southern people still more against the Union and the North. The *Intelligencer* adds:

"So far from meditating the 'military subjugation' of the South, the Administration, as we learn, is studiously desirous to *avoid the very appearance of practising anything like a constraint on public opinion*, and, as evidence of this disposition, we understand that the troops about to leave Texas, instead of being distributed at points in Virginia and North Carolina, where it might have been otherwise most convenient to station them, *have all been ordered further North*, where their presence can irritate no excited sensibilities and give rise to no panic fears."

This is doubtless good policy, though it may possibly be carried too far. "Public opinion" at the South is already under the most fearful constraint,—and it will be only when the loyal Union men of the South see a prospect of their receiving support from the Federal Government, that they will venture to make resistance to the terrible despotism that now oppresses them.

We do not see the necessity or good policy of removing all the Federal troops from Texas. The Governor of the State, SAM HOUSTON, resists the usurpation by which he has been expelled from his office, and there are tens of thousands of the people ready to sustain him. Why should not the Government of the United States leave there the nucleus of a force to stand by the Union, whenever the loyal people of the State determine to do so?

There is at least a minority in every Southern State in favor of the Union. And while it is quite right that the Federal Government should impose no constraint upon public opinion, it is only just that it should hold itself in position to give all just and legitimate aid to the Union sentiment, whenever the opportunity may arise.

A GOVERNOR HANDSOMELY DOMICILED.—The State of Louisiana evidently feels the novel dignity attending its position as a member of the Chivalrous Confederacy, and is accordingly making arrangements on a liberal scale to maintain its Governor hereafter in a style suitable to the magnificent prospects which open before it after the protective duties on sugar shall have been repealed. Acting under this impulse, "the elegant establishment erected by the late United States Government upon the garrison grounds of Baton Rouge for the residence of the commanding officer of the Ordnance Department" has been duly confiscated by the State authorities, and has been duly "appropriated" as a private residence for the Governor of the State and his family! For stealing forts, arsenals or vessels of war, there may have been some pretext, however shallow, of justification. But this following up of the Mint robbery by the larceny of a private dwelling, rather surpasses in cool effrontery and disregard of the Eighth Commandment anything we have yet had from the rattlesnake and pelican region.

HURRIED LEGISLATION.—Judging from the fact that twenty-five bills are said to have passed their third readings in the House of Assembly on last Tuesday, it may well be doubted whether the non-appointment of a Grinding Committee is a blessing without bane. With such a Committee in full operation and controlling the machinery of the House, it is very true that a few doubtful or even bad bills may at times have been forced through without sufficient consideration; but under the system now prevailing, of no special examining Committee, and but a limited number of days for the continuance of the session, we are threatened with the passage of every bill on the General Calendar, utterly without reference to questions of merit or legality, and simply for the purpose of saving time.

Almost every member of the Legislature has pet bills, relating in some manner or other to his district—and these it behoves him to pass, if he be a candidate for reëlection, no matter at what cost of outrage to the general legislation of the State. Under this personal pressure, which but few of our law-makers are of the stamp to resist, members with bills low down upon the calendar are apt to vote without inquiry or due debate for every bill that has precedence of their favorite measure or measures. Every bill passed brings them a step nearer towards reaching their own "little affair;" and by that system of legislative bargaining, known as log-rolling, we are now threatened with a mass of legislation greater in amount than during any previous year, and wholly unrevised, wholly undigested and chaotic.

Serious as were the evils of a Grinding Committee, it may be doubted by impartial observers whether they were any worse, or even so bad, as the present condition of legislative business at Albany. More than one-half the hundred days of the Session were notoriously wasted—so far as law-making duties are concerned—in preparing for the Senatorial contest, appointing Commissioners to the Peace Conference, and junketing to Washington on the occasion of President LINCOLN'S inauguration. For these delays it is now sought to make up by reckless and ruinous haste, each member being threatened with organized opposition to his own pet personal or local measure, however just or necessary in itself, in case he dares to lift his voice against any of the doubtful or positively iniquitous bills brought forward by his more intriguing associates.

TENEMENT-HOUSES AND THE "UNSAFE-BUILDING ACT."—An amendment to the "Unsafe Building act" of last Winter passed the Assembly a few days since by a vote of 76 to 8, and the bill is now before the Senate. This matter is one affecting the safety of human life, not alone by making provision for the proper construction of buildings, but also by insisting that suitable means of escape should be attached to tenement-houses of this City in case of fire. Some of the provisions of the bill appear to be distasteful to landlords as well as to a considerable portion of the Fire Department, and it is understood that a strong lobby influence is at work to defeat the whole matter. The landlords look upon the twenty-fifth section of the bill with especial disfavor, because it requires fire-proof stairs, balconies, iron bridges, and other means of escape on all isolated houses, containing more than six families; while the firemen find an objectionable feature in the demand that the Inspectors of Buildings must be practical mechanics. They do not think it a fair thing either that the appointment of these officials should be taken out of the hands of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, where it at present rests, and are in favor of requiring no other qualification for the position than the fact that its incumbent must be an exempt fireman.

Notwithstanding this interested opposition, the bill, in our opinion, meets all the requirements of the case, and should become a law. Its provisions have been thoroughly examined by a Committee of Architects and Builders of this City, who give them their unqualified indorsement. In view of the burning of *twenty-four* human beings last Winter, and a *whole family* but three weeks ago, we trust the bill will become a law, and the recurrence of similar catastrophes be prevented.

HOUSE PROPERTY TO RENT.—The annual plague of house-moving will shortly be upon us, and present indications lead to the belief that the transfers of household gods and goods to new locations will be much greater than in any former year. In view of the cloudy aspect now worn by national affairs, men of prudence in all the walks of life are shortening sail and preparing, if need be, to ride out a storm. Business men now inhabiting houses for which they pay from seven hundred to one thousand dollars a year, are actively on the lookout for residences to be rented at from four to six hundred dollars annually; and we have heard from many landlords that the class of men who are at present offering to become tenants of high-priced mansions, at rents ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year, are not of the kind able to furnish adequate security, or to hold out any hope of proving either permanent or profitable tenants. So general is this remark, that in many cases within our knowledge, house-owners have largely reduced the rent for the year opening next 1st of May to their present tenants, preferring the certainty of retaining house-hirers whom they know and in whom they have confidence, to the chances of either picking up an occupant of doubtful solvency, or allowing their property to remain altogether untenanted and unproductive for the next twelve months.

SECESSION AND COMMERCE.—The public will be glad to hear that the articles in the New-York TIMES, treating the question of secession in a commercial and geographic point of view, are to be published in a pamphlet. They have attracted a great deal of attention in this country and in England, some of them having been copied bodily into the London *Times* with warm commendations. The whole question is discussed in a masterly manner, and the course of reasoning and the conclusions arrived at are irresistible. The value of the pamphlet is enhanced by an accurate and carefully prepared map shaded so as to show at a glance the proportion of slaves to the whole population in each county of the several States, and also the great cotton, sugar and rice districts of the South. It must have a wide circulation, and exert no small influence on public opinion in regard to this vexed question.—*Portland Advertiser.*

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

Analysis of the Army and Navy Registers.

Strength and Distribution of Every Ship and Regiment in the Service.

It has been already announced that the Army and Navy Registers for 1861 have been published. The interest which the public take at present in military and naval matters justifies us in analyzing at considerable length the contents of these annuals. Let us first refer to the statement of the strength and condition of

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

The present strength of the Army is 18,122 men. It consists of 19 regiments—10 regiments of infantry, averaging 10 companies of 70 men each; 4 of artillery, averaging 12 companies of about 50 men each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry and two of dragoons—each of the latter numbering 10 companies of about 60 men; or about 198 companies in all. Of these, notwithstanding the excitement created by the concentration of about half a regiment at the National Capital, over 160 companies are stationed in the distant regions of Key West, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, and other places. Regiments serving on those stations have 74 men to a company instead of 64, so that were the entire army located in them it would consist of 17,549, "total enlisted," and 1,886 aggregate. It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of officers now in the service, as no official list, deducting the resignations, has been published. There have been, however, some 1,200 commissions gazetted, and there must be over 1,000 epaulletted gentlemen now on the roll. Each regiment has a certain number of officers allotted to it, which varies according to circumstances. The dragoons, for instance, of whom we have two regiments, numbering each about 600 men, have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 11 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants—74 officers all told; the two regiments of cavalry, (600 men) 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, and 22 lieutenants—68 in all; the mounted rifle regiment the same number of men and general staff, and 23 lieutenants—37 in all; the 4 regiments of artillery, (each about 700 men) 4 general officers, 12 captains and 38 lieutenants—216 in all; the 10 regiments of infantry, (each 700 men) 4 general officers, 10 captains and 20 lieutenants; and so on.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Almost every year two or three changes have to be made in the geographical arrangement of the Army Departments in consequence of increase of population, Indian depredations, or to facilitate military administration. The Register just published gives the latest divisions of the Departments, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—The country east of the Mississippi River; head-quarters Troy, N. Y. There are eleven posts in this Department, viz.: Fort Mackanac, Michigan; Plattsburgh, New-York; Fort Independence, Massachusetts; West Point, Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, New-York; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Newport, Kentucky; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina; Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, and Key West, Florida. The garrisons at Augusta, Ga.; Baton Rouge, La.; and Barrancas, Fla., were also in the Department before being seized by the Secessionists. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Artillery, the United States Engineers and recruits, all to the amount of near 10,500 men, are stationed at these places, including the troops at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.—The country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the Departments of Texas and New-Mexico; head-quarters St. Louis, Mo. The posts are Forts Abercrombie, Ripley and Ridgely, Minnesota, garrisoned by the Second, Third and Fourth Infantry and Fourth Artillery; Forts Randall, Laramie and Kearney, Nebraska, garrisoned by the Fourth Artillery and Second Dragoons; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, garrisoned by recruits; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, garrisoned by the First and Second Cavalry and Tenth Infantry; Forts Leavenworth and Little Rock, Arkansas, garrisoned by the First Cavalry and Second Artillery; Forts Cobb, Arbuckle and Washita and Wichita Nations, garrisoned by the First Cavalry and First Infantry. There are probably 4,000 men in the Department of the West.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—The State of Texas; head-quarters at San Antonio. Posts—(Forts and Camps)—Cooper, Chadbourne, Colorado, Bliss, Quitman, Mason, Stockton, Lancaster, Davis, Hudson, Verde, Ives, Wood, Clark, San Antonio, Inge, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringgold, Palo-Alto and Brown. There were about 2,800 men (300 more than stated in a paragraph that has been going the rounds of the Press) in the Department before Gen. TWIGGS surrendered, of whom the *Daniel Webster* and other vessels will bring home, it is hoped, about 1,800, having left some to reinforce the forts of Florida. The Rio Grande detachments are reported to be in an efficient state, and all Union men. It is said that the withdrawal of regulars from Texas will result in wholesale murder and rapine by the outlawed whites and marauding Indians, and that the majority of the people are averse to the departure of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New-Mexico, exclusive of Fort Mojave; head-quarters at Santa Fe. Posts—(Forts and Camps)—Garland, Union, Defiance, two Navajo camps, Marcy, Hatch's Ranch, Fauntleroy, Albuquerque, Craig, Stanton, Webster, Breckinridge, Fillmore and Buchanan—garrisoned by the Second Dragoons, Mounted Rifles, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry, to the amount of, probably, 2 300 men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—(New arrangement.)—The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included in the Departments of New-Mexico and Utah, head-quarters at San Francisco. Posts (Forts and Camps): Colville, Pickette (San Juan,) Townshend, Stellacoom, Gray's Harbor, Walla Walla, Cascades, Vancouver, Dalles, Yamhill, Hopkins, Umpqua, Ferwan, Gaston, Crook, Humboldt, Bragg, Churchill, Benicia, Alacantras, Presidio, Mojave, Tejon, Diego and Yuma. Gen. JOHNSTON was recently appointed to relieve Col. BEALL in command of the Pacific Department, which he has probably done before this time. He will have under his control 1,550 men, distributed as follows: One company (Sixth Infantry) in San Francisco Harbor; staff, field, and one company of the Third Artillery at the Barracks; field and staff of Sixth Infantry at Benicia, which is garrisoned by Companies C and K of that regiment; Company L, Third Artillery, at Umpqua; D, Fourth Infantry, at Fer wan; B, Sixth Infantry, at Humboldt; two companies, one of dragoons and one of infantry, at Crook; B, Fourth Infantry, at Gaston; D, Sixth Infantry, at Bragg; B and H, First Dragoons, at Tejon; C, Sixth Infantry, and C and E, Fourth Infantry, at Yuma; F, Sixth Infantry, at New San Diego; I, Sixth Infantry, and J, Fourth Infantry, at Mojave; one company of dragoons and two companies of Sixth Infantry at Churchill, and a small company in Honey Lake Valley.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH—The territory of Utah, except that portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude; head-quarters, Camp Floyd. Fort Bridger is the only other post in the department, in which some companies of the Tenth Infantry, Second Dragoons and Fourth Artillery, to the number of 1,000, probably, do garrison duty.

So much for the Departments.

TROOPS NOW AT WASHINGTON.

The United States troops, exclusive of Marines, now at Washington, are as follows: Company I, of the First Artillery, and Companies A, D, E, H and K, of the Second Artillery; the detachments of Dragoons from Carlisle Barracks and West Point, and the corps of Sappers and Miners from West Point. Companies A of the Second, I of the First, and the West Point Dragoons, are accompanied by light batteries. The remainder are all acting as Infantry, with the exception of the Dragoons from Carlisle.

THE NAVY.

The total number of vessels on the Navy Register for 1861, is 91. They rank as follows:

Ten liners, rated at nearly 3,000 tons each—872 guns.

Ten frigates, averaging 1,800 tons, and 50 guns each.

Twenty sloops-of-war, (leaving out the *Levant*,) each averaging 900 tons and 18 guns. All useless in their present state.

Three brigs, averaging 280 tons and 6 guns each. All sound, but of little value.

One schooner, 95 tons, 3 guns. Good of her kind.

Eight first-class propellers, each averaging 3,500 tons, and rated for 40 guns, while only carrying about 28.

Six second-class propellers, (five new,) averaging 2,000 tons, and 14 guns each.

Seven navy-built steam gun-boats, averaging 900 tons and 5 guns each. All in commission.

Old steamers of different rates: Four first-class side-wheel steamers, averaging 2,000 tons and 10 guns each. Three in commission.

Two third-class side-wheel steamers, (leaving out the *Fulton*, now a Floridian man-of-war.) Both in commission.

One steam tender (*Water Witch*) and eight harbor and sea-going store-ships, and seven purchased steam gun-boats. All unfit for war purposes.

Of the ten liners, none could be made serviceable in their present shape. Ten of the corvettes are in commission—five of them (the *Macedonian, Cumberland, Constellation, Portsmouth* and *St. Louis*) being good ships. The others would be comparatively useless in a modern naval engagement.

All the sea steam corvettes and gun-boats are on active duty, as will be seen in our squadron list.

VESSELS THAT COULD BE GOT READY AT ONCE.

The following vessels could be prepared at a few weeks' notice for service, being now in the naval "ready" state:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam frigate Colorado	400	3400	12
Steam frigate Merrimack	400	3200	12
Steam frigate Minnesota	400	3200	12
Steam frigate Mississippi	320	1992	10
Frigate St. Lawrence	500	1826	50
Frigate Constitution	500	1607	50
Corvette Germantown	300	949	23
Corvette Jamestown	300	985	22
Corvette Plymouth	200	989	22
Total	3,300	18,148	203

THE SQUADRONS.

THE HOME FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER PENDERGAST.—This Squadron, theoretically, has for its cruising ground the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, the Carribean Sea, and the shores of South America to the mouth of the Amazon; but since the recent political complications, have been ordered to the coast of Florida exclusively, and more recently to our own seaboard, except the *Macedonian* and another craft. The present strength of the fleet on the coast is as follows:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship Cumberland	300	1,726	24
Steam frigate Powhattan	320	2 415	10
Steam corvette Brooklyn	300	2,600	20
Steam gunboat Mohawk	100	450	4
Steam gunboat Crusader	100	400	5
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	90	350	4
Steam gunboat Pawnee	162	1,200	9
Steam gunboat Wyandotte	100	420	4
Sailing frigate Sabine	500	1,726	50
Sailing corvette St. Louis	240	700	20
Sailing corvette Germantown	300	939	22
Total	2,512	12,326	172

And two storeships.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER BELL.—The ships of this squadron cruise in the Mediterranean sea, and touch at all the chief ports of Southern Europe. They often show the American flag, too, in Egyptian harbors. The dépôt of the fleet is at Spezzia, where there is a storehouse. Up to last October, the gun-boat *Iroquois* was the only vessel in the Straits. Our squadron is now as follows, the three steamers, according to rumor, having been ordered home:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam frigate Susquehanna	400	2,450	17
Steam gun boat Iroquois	190	1,016	6
Razee Savannah	300	1,725	24
Total	890	5,192	47

THE PACIFIC FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER MONTGOMERY.—The Pacific squadron is employed on the west coast of North and South America, the Sandwich, Marquesas and Guano Islands. The head-quarters of the fleet are—north at Panama, and south at Valparaiso. The chief stopping places are Callao, Honolulu, and a few smaller ports. The *Levant* corvette, which left Honolulu in September, not having since been heard of, is supposed to be lost. The fleet is as annexed:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship steam-corvette Lancaster	420	2,360	22
Steamer Saranac	225	1,446	9
Steam gun-boat Wyoming	168	997	6
Steam gun-boat Narragansett	152	809	6
Sloop St. Mary's	220	958	2
Sloop Cyane	217	792	20
Total	1,402	7,362	85

And two storeships.

THE AFRICAN FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER INMAN.—The cruising quarters of the African fleet is within latitude 20° North, and 18° South, and the adjacent ocean on the coast of Africa. The stopping places are Fernando Po, Madeira, (going out and returning, Porto Praya, Porto Grande, St. Helena, Kabenda,) Little Fish Bay and St. Paul de Loando. The dépôt and storehouses used formerly to be at Porto Praya, but that being too far from the slave-traders' track, it was removed 1,500 miles down South, almost to the mouth of the Congo River at St. Paul's. The fleet, which is said to be ordered home, is as follows:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship corvette Constellation	350	1,2:0	22
Corvette Portsmouth	300	1,022	22
Corvette Saratoga	300	882	20
Steam-frigate San Jacinto	300	1,446	18
Steam gunboat Mohican (new)	160	994	10
Steam gunboat Mystic	90	500	6
Steam gunboat Sumpter	85	400	6
Total	1,585	6,444	104

THE EAST INDIES FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—FLAG-OFFICER STRIBLING.—The East Indies Fleet cruises in the Seas of China and Japan. The dépôt is Hong Kong, but provisions and stores are some times left at other places. As it takes about six months for a vessel to get out, she seldom remains there more than a year, except when the exigencies of the service at home, as at present, for instance, prevent the authorities from relieving her when the specified term of cruising (two years) expires. The present Commander-in-Chief is a native of South Carolina, but is so intimately allied with Northern families that there is no likelihood of his resigning. His sentiments of duty, too, would hardly admit of such a course on his part. We subjoin a list of the squadron:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship steam-corvette Hartford	300	1,930	14
Steamer Saginaw	120	400	4
Sailing-sloop John Adams	180	900	13
Steam-gunboat Dacotah	100	1,085	5
Totals	700	4 375	36

And a storeship.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—The ships, the names of which are subjoined, are employed on special service:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Niagara	400	4,580	12
Frigate Constitution	400	1,607	50
Steamer Michigan	150	400	1
Totals	950	6.587	63

The *Niagara* has gone home with the Japanese; the *Constitution* (old *Ironsides*) having been thoroughly overhauled, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been turned into the midshipmen's school ship, and is now anchored in the stream of the Annapolis Academy; and the *Michigan* has just been commissioned for service on the Lakes.

OUR NEW STEAM NAVY.

Now that Congress has passed an act authorizing the construction of seven new steamers, it may not be amiss to state how the last ones added to the Navy turned out. In order to take up as little room as possible, we will describe the peculiarities in tabular form, as follows:

NAME.	WHERE BUILT.	HOW THEY TURNED OUT.
Brooklyn	New-York	A complete success.
Iroquois (gunb't)	New-York	The crack ship in the Straits.
Richmond	Norfolk	Rolls heavily—partially a success.
Dacotah (gunb't)	Norfolk	Rolls terrifically—a failure.
Lancaster	Philadelphia	A partial failure.
Pawnee	Philadelphia	A complete failure.
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Comparatively successful.
Hartford	Boston	A first-class ship.
Narragansett	Boston	First class.
Pensacola	Pensa'a & N'folk	Supposed to be a failure.
Seminole	Pensa'a & N'folk	A failure.
Mohican	Portsmouth	The second best ship of her class.
Saginaw	San Francisco	A failure for war purposes.

The Department may glean instruction from this statement. New-York stands first, Boston second, and Portsmouth, N. H., third on the list of the nativities of the successful steamers. The Norfolk and Philadelphia ships have not reflected credit on their constructors. A British officer, writing from Genoa to the London *Times*, speaks in the warmest manner, of the excellence of the *Iroquois*, and eulogises Mr. DELANO for the skill he manifested in her build.

REVENUE AND SURVEYING VESSELS.

We have not alluded in this article to any vessels but those belonging to the regular Navy. There is quite a respectable fleet, so far as numbers are concerned, of light-draft brigs, schooners and steamers connected with the revenue and surveying services, lying at the different Navy-yards, which would no doubt be found useful and efficient as tenders.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We stated about a week since that the garrison of Bedloe's Island consisted of 60 men. It is now manned by no less than 350 regulars. The guns have been overhauled.

The corvette *Cumberland*, which arrived at Norfolk on Monday, from Vera Cruz, will be docked, as she leaks.

Business at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard is pretty brisk just now. There are over 800 men on the pay-roll; the disbursements average about $40,000. The steam-frigates *Mississippi* and *Colorado*, having been put last Fall in naval trim, could be fitted out for sea at short notice. The last flag-ship of the China Squadron, the splendid steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which went out new and came home rotten, is housed, waiting commission orders. She was thoroughly overhauled before being let out of the contractor's hands. The *Franklin*, the first American man-of-war on which the novel process of conversion was tried, is lying in *statu quo*, and there is no knowing whether she will ever be finished or not. The liners *Ohio* and *Vermont* look as they have looked for years, and the *Virginia* remains on the stocks, where she was placed when JOHN Q. ADAMS, who expected to see her launched, was President.

The new Secretary of the Navy will have plenty of squadron duty to provide ships for, as soon [illegible] the Navy heavily, or quite, their full time in commission; the *Sabine* and *St. Louis*, of the home squadron; the *Congress*, in Brazil; the *Mohican, Mystic, Sumpter, Portsmouth* and *San Jacinto*, of the African squadron; the *Lancaster, Saranac, Wyoming* and *Narragansett*, on the Pacific station; the *Hartford, John Adams* and *Saginaw*, in the Chinese seas. The successors of even such of these vessels as have not yet seen the specified two years active service, should be receiving their crews now at our Navy-yards.

About $20,000 were paid to hands at the Brooklyn Navy yard. Uncle Sam has now liquidated all his debts with the laborers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Journalists seem to enjoy an unusual degree of success just now. Not only do they obtain a share of political rewards which engross men's minds so much, but the more worthy honors of literature are grasped by them with a steady hand. Mr. WILKINS, the dramatic critic of the *Herald*, was fortunate enough last evening to win the approval of a critical audience for his latest bantling. The mere record of the fact is sufficient to prove that he deserved it, for in this City a dull dramatic jury is unknown. If a play is bad, the verdict is prompt; if good, equally unhesitating and to the point. Against the hordes of boredom, come they in musical, literary, or dramatic shape, all New-York protests vehemently and with utter loathing.

The piece is called "Henriette"—a title that suggests a melodrama rather than a petite comedy. We shall not attempt to give the plot, which, although clear is slight. All its interests centre on a certain letter which, written by a lady in her unmarried days to a former lover, assumes, under the magnifying influences of a husband's jealous mood, a perfectly frightful degree of importance. This letter never actually falls into the latter's possession, but he is frequently so near obtaining possession of it, and the embarrassments arising therefrom are so great, that the audience is kept in a constant state of excitement. The piece, it will be seen, depends almost entirely on its incidents, and hence is indescribable. It will suffice to state broadly that the construction is perfectly admirable; that one complication succeeds another with great rapidity, and that although a single incident—the recovery of the lost letter—supplies the material for three very long acts, there is no tediousness and not the slightest apparent approach to painfulness of elaboration. The dialogue is written with much quiet humor, and contains many telling points, local and otherwise. An insane idea prevails among most "gentlemen of this City" who write plays, that unless a joke be wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes it will surely pass unrecognized by the multitude. Mr. WILKINS has neither attempted to disguise his language with flimsy Americanisms, nor has he thought fit to localize the plot of his play. He acknowledges—and, considering how much he has improved upon the original, he can afford so to do—that the idea comes from the French, and allows the scene to remain in Normandy, where it was originally placed. Some shortening in the introductions to the first and third acts, is necessary. When made, "Henriette" will be trimmed for a long and prosperous run. Its reception, last night, was enthusiastic.

The principal parts are intrusted to the hands of Mrs. HOEY and Mr. LESTER WALLACK. We have never seen the lady to greater advantage. Her *Henriette* is one of those quick, natural, lively performances, which, more than others of greater effort and stronger effect, show the true artist. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has probably been measured for his part, and the fit is perfect. Mr. YOUNG as the jealous husband, *Latour*, is a little out of his line, but displays a very creditable versatility. Mr. NORTON as *Le Blossiere* was too heavy. Mr. FLOYD as *Paul* created a very favorable impression. It was an excellent performance. Last, but not least, Miss MARY GANNON, in the few lines that were given to her, made all the effect that was possible. We should be glad to say the same of Mrs. SLOAN, were we not certain that the lady had mistaken the character of *Rosalie*, and made that perplexed wife a decidedly more serious character than the author intended.

There was a call for the author when the curtain descended—which it did somewhat abruptly, and upon a not very satisfactory *denouement*. In reply to the summons Mr. LESTER WALLACK made his appearance, and announced that the play was by Mr. WILKINS, who had left the theatre, and would be repeated every evening until further notice.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JACKSON last evening introduced at this theatre a new candidate for the favors of the New-York public in the person of Miss ANNETTE INCE, a lady of considerable celebrity in California and the Provinces. Miss INCE is a blonde of much personal attraction, possesses a soft, musical voice, and has many of the attributes which command success. The piece which she selected for her opening had not the merit of novelty to recommend it, still Miss INCE invested the character of *Parthenia* with as much interest as it could bear in these days. She was warmly applauded throughout, and made a very favorable impression. This evening she repeats the *rôle*, and on Friday "The Hebrew Son" will be brought out for the special delectation of our Judaic brethren.

CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave a very agreeable *soirée* on Tuesday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon—the fifth of the season. We were glad to notice a brilliant and animated gathering of our most fashionable and devoted admirers of chamber music. The programme contained four *morceaux*, all of which were interpreted with clearness and skill. They were given in the following order: 1. Quintette in B flat major, opus 87, by MENDELSSOHN; 2. Sonata in C sharp, minor, for piano, by BEETHOVEN; 3. Grand Sonata for piano and violin, opus 73, by RAFF; 4. Quartette in C major, No. 6, by MOZART. The Quintette, a posthumous work, is only worthy of MENDELSSOHN in certain parts, mainly so in the light and airy *andante scherzando*, and in several large and voluptuous passages of the slow movement which follows. Mr. MASON played BEETHOVEN's charming Sonata with much delicacy. We are glad to perceive among our best artists a growing disposition to restore these delightful compositions to their proper place in the concert-room. The Grand Sonata, by RAFF, gained nothing by the performance, and, perhaps, lost nothing. It is a chaotic production at best. MOZART'S quartette brought the concert to a pleasant close.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this energetic musical Society will give their second grand orchestral concert to-night at Irving Hall. The programme contains a Symphony by ROBERT SCHUMANN and a variety of choral and orchestral pieces by the best masters. The members of the Arion Society will be assisted by the Ladies of the "New-York Sing Academy." Conductors Messrs. CARL ANSCHUTZ and CARL BERGMANN.

The Public Health Disinfection.

A copy of the following communication was handed in at the office of the City Inspector, where it was mislaid, without his inspection. He expressed the opinion, however, that the subject did not come under his jurisdiction. I respectfully offer my humble suggestions for the scrutiny of the public, of the Medical Faculty, and of the Board of Health of this City. I remark that Disinfection is recommended for removing putrescence in cases where other means of cleansing cannot conveniently be applied. I understand that the Commissioners of Charity have made such improvements in the late filthy Tombs [prison as to render disinfection unnecessary. The following is at your service if you consider it worthy of publication:

Hon. D. E. Delevan, City Inspector:

SIR: I had the honor of calling on you last Fall, and proposing to you a method of improving the health of the City, by disinfecting the many localities where unwholesome and offensive gases are usually generated during warm weather. But you considered the season so far advanced that any efforts in that direction were then unnecessary. Expecting to leave the City before the warm season, I have thought it due to humanity, and to a regard to the public welfare and comfort, to call your attention to the subject at this early period.

In perambulating the City, during last Summer, I found extensive localities, where the streets being nearly level, stagnant pools of filthy water lay festering in the gutters, sending up into the neat houses, crowded with helpless children, most offensive and pestilential exhalations. The frightful mortality among the children of this Metropolis is easily accounted for, when we consider how large a portion of them is not permitted to breathe wholesome air, either in the crowded dwellings of the poor or in the streets adjacent.

What I have to say is, that a very moderate amount, rightly expended, would abate all the worst nuisances and render the streets of the City salubrious throughout the Summer season.

In former times, when epidemics were apprehended, chloride of lime was used in the streets. But that chloride is very poisonous for men or quadrupeds to breathe, is a fact so well established that its use seems to have been mostly discontinued.

I occasionally saw, during last Summer, quick-lime distributed along a very few of the stagnant pools. One objection to lime is, that unless spread in large quantities, the common atmosphere will render it inefficient in a few hours. This might be partially obviated by placing it under water. Another objection is, that lime absorbs only some of the elements of the putrescent gas, sending forth caustic ammonia, a substance hurtful to breathe, but which being volatile, passes rapidly away from the place where it is produced, and circulates in the general atmosphere.

The only harmless and effectual disinfectants, of which anything seems to be known, are some of the [illegible] sums, &c. For extensive operations, the cheapness of the latter render it preferable to any other substance. Raw ground gypsum costs, in bulk and by the quantity, only $4 50 a ton, equal to about 20 cents per bushel. It requires some moisture to make it effective, but as the offensive gutters are either very moist or contain standing water, gypsum will purify such places, and keep them pure till every particle of it has been used up in the process. The smell from stables and other nuisances may be and should be prevented by its application. You, Sir, probably know that many of our intelligent citizens do use it for that purpose with complete success.

Gypsum is composed of pure lime and concentrated sulphuric acid, both powerful chemical agents, which act together in attracting and destroying putrescent gases. One part dissolves in about 400 parts of water. Heavy rains may dissolve and carry it away from the streets, leaving them so thoroughly purified, however, that some time will elapse before they again become offensive, previous to which the application can be renewed.

Any further explanation will be cheerfully communicated, if desired.

Very respectfully,
U. F. DOUBLEDAY,
No. 9 East Thirty-third-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF FREDERICK SCHOLES.—Mr. HENRY A. KENT having declined the nomination as a candidate for Mayor, tendered him by the Republican Convention on Friday evening last, that body reassembled last evening to fill the vacancy. An informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: FREDERICK SCHOLES, 39 votes; WILLIAM COIT, 16. On motion, Mr. SCHOLES was nominated by acclamation. A Committee then waited upon Mr. SCHOLES, who in a short time was presented to the Convention, when, in a few brief remarks, he accepted the nomination. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. Mr. SCHOLES now represents the Nineteenth Ward in the Board of Aldermen.

A THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.—It is understood that arrangements have been perfected to erect a first-class theatre on the vacant lot on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, at a cost of $175,000, and that the work will be commenced early in the Spring.

CHURCH ROBBED.—On Monday night last, the Roman Catholic Church on Montrose-avenue, near Ewen-street, was robbed of property valued at $150.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos 48, 50, 52, 16, 17, 18, 2, 25, 26, 39, 15, 22, 41, 53, 54, 10, 11, 55, 56, 57.

FIRE NEAR NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The malleable iron works of W. & E. T. FITCH, at Westville, Conn., were destroyed by fire on the night of March 18. The buildings, three in number, were 150 by 50, 100 by 32, and 75 by 30 feet in dimensions, and the loss is some $12,000, covered by insurance. Their patterns were housed in a brick safe of their own building, and escaped destruction. Otherwise the loss would have been much heavier. The fire took in the rolling-room, where there had been no fire this Winter, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Some fifty men have been employed there, who will thus be thrown out of employment.

Important Notice.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection. In regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.
Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Second Spring Opening.
THURSDAY, March 28.
Several Entirely New Styles
For Misses, Boys and Infants, in
Hats, Caps, Felt Hats and Riding Hats.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by J. U. SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
WITH HEMMER, BINDER, TUCKER, &c.
This UNEQUALED MACHINE for FAMILY USE is rapid and noiseless, and under full patents of Howe, &c.
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 489 Broadway.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$45 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Melduvia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Morocco Garden Shoes, with Bows. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway. $1. Estes Foxed Boots $2 25.

MARRIED.

GANLY—LAWLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. John C. Brown, THOMAS W. GANLY to Miss CATHARINE LAWLER.

CLAPP—WIGGINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, at Christ Church Mission Chapel, by Rev. John C. Brown, NATHANIEL CLAPP to Miss SARAH J. WIGGINS.

CHAMBERS—LINDSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, at Christ Church Mission Chapel, by Rev. John C. Brown, WILLIAM CHAMBERS to Miss CATHARINE LINDSEY.

COON—GRIGGS.—On Tuesday, March 19, at the residence of Mr. O. H. Williston, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, OSCAR COON to Mrs. S. A. GRIGGS, all of this City.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. REBECCA HINCKLEY KELLOGG, wife of Norman G. Kellogg, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Col. T. B. Thorpe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 38th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 28th inst.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, MARGARET, widow of Samuel Y. Allaire, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, N. G. Kortright, No. 71 Madison-av., corner of 28th st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 26, at his residence, Col. JAMES STUART, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 19 East 24th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REEVE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, CHARLES H. REEVE, son of Capt. Charles Reeve, deceased, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 92 Hester st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, of diphtheria, GEORGE SEYMOUR STRONG, only son of Geo. E. and Eleanor Strong, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 64 West 12th-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, CLINTON G. BIRD, Sr., in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Clinton G. Bird, Jr., No. 173 Rivington st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

WEAVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, JANE WEAVER, in the 92d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Isaac J. Greenwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 89 West 42d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 29th inst.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, JONATHAN MARSH DEXTER, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice, at the house of his son, George Dexter, 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GUION.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 26, [illegible] eldest child of Clement and Elizabeth J. Guion.

The funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 42 West 39th st.

HOSACK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, SARAH HOSACK, widow of John P. Stagg.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KORAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, JAMES KORAN, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 297 7th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, of croup, WM. J. PARKER, only son of Wm. C. and Maria J. Parker, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND PARTIES IN WANT
OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich mantel vases, bronzes, lavas and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; ivory cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armour-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do, in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.
ALSO,
A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Clinton-place, all the handsome household furniture in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood etageres, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel clock and ornament, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, China and glassware; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
WEDNESDAY, April 3,
Elegant Household Furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.
CONTINUATION OF POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Late of C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.
A. C. TUTTLE will continue THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, the sale of the above stock, including ROSEWOOD, OAK and WALNUT PARLOR, HALL, DINING and BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Sale will commence on the first floor, and includes the most valuable part of the stock.
Sale WITHOUT LIMITATION.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.
WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 46 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's ashes, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpetter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvass clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 337 4th-av., next to the corner of 25th-st.,
All the genteel household furniture contained in said house, comprising rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mirrors, beds, bedding, &c.; glassware, crockery, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x82, with independent walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and two-story counting-room, extension of 13 feet deep; lot 25x100. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 5th-av, between 31st and 32d sts, by order of W. N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medalion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY HEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., private collection of valuable oil paintings, selected in Europe during a long residence there, comprising specimens of the most celebrated artists in England, France and Germany, and many rare and costly originals by the old masters, forming altogether a miscellaneous collection of great interest and high quality, the property of a family leaving for Europe, and consigned for peremptory sale. They are now on exhibition, with catalogue, as above, and are well worthy of attention.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 35 Nassau-st. Sale of wagons, harness &c.
One extension top-box wagon, with extension seat, can be used for four or two persons, leather trimmed in very elegant style. One extension seat rockaway, for four or two persons, leather trimmed throughout. Two leather top wagons, for family use. One do., very light, for traveling. One very light, first-class road wagon, no top, forty pounds; Rockaways. Depot wagons and a variety of top and no top vehicles. Double and single harness.
Goods on exhibition early this morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) March 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the store, salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other miscellaneous securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale MONDAY, April 1. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 361 Broadway near Franklin-st. Under foreclosure of mortgage—Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, marble slabs, oak and walnut tables, bronze and gilt chandeliers, zinc and brass signs, office and counting room desks and furniture, silver-plated frame show case, show stands, stock boxes, Grover and Baker's patent sewing machines, Singer's do., oak office chairs, sad irons, reflectors, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., OVING BUILDINGS, No. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of superior pictures, embracing warranted originals by Lorenzo di Credi, Guilio Romano, Bronzino, Vanderwerf Corrado, Giaquinti, and others of equal eminence. Also some fine sketches, and a few water color drawings. For particulars see catalogue and the pictures, now on view at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 3 Hanson-place, one block from Fulton and Atlantic-avenue cars. House has marble mantels, hot and cold water bath, range, copper boiler, and everything in first-rate order; the lot 20x90 feet. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 7 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and C. Rasine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 32d st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 180 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CARL RITTER will be sold at auction on May 6, 1861, in Leipsic Germany. It is the most expensive Geographical Library ever offered to the public, and comprises 8,000 Numbers and many thousand volumes. The catalogue of the Maps has not yet appeared. See advertisement of German bookseller, L. W. SCHMIDT.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of one rosewood piano, mahogany dressing-bureau, lounges, washstands, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, looking-glasses, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- GANS at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

J. & J. RAYMOND, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, IN JERSEY City, on the premises, No. 25 Jersey-av., a fine residence and three lots, tastefully laid out with vines, fruit, shrubs and flowers. House 25x35, modern built, marble mantels, high ceilings, &c. Sale positive.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES- ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

COAL.

COAL—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND BROAD Mountain, being selections from the most approved mines, carefully screened; also, Cumberland, English-house Cannel and Hallihurton's Liverpool Orrel—all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them a contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.
The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st., or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Merchant's Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to
MISS AIKEN, Principal.

TO LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A talented Teacher and highly educated English Lady can receive pupils at her own apartments, and instruct them privately in the various branches of English and a beautiful handwriting, also French Music and singing, acquired under masters in London and Paris. Terms moderate, in advance. Replies, to insure attention, are requested to be with real name and address. Address INSTRUCTRESS, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC with great success for several years past, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where lessons in music would be received as an equivalent for board. To any lady who wishes her children thoroughly instructed in music a fine opportunity offers. Highest testimonials will be given. Address MUSICA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MODERATE IN- VESTMENT—THE GOOD WILL OF A THRIVING FEMALE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The principal wishes to leave on account of the health of his family. It is in an adjoining city, is beautifully located, and has a most desirable reputation. Address X. Y., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, N. Y. Name and address preferred.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. **CALL ON PROF. NETTLE-** TON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address H. C. PLACK, A. M., Coopers town, New-York.
Term opens April 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $97 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—The Summer term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane's & Co., No. 69 Wall-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of
J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI- TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELL-known first-class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time, at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HIN S, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDing-school of good reputation, a few miles from the City, a gentleman qualified to assist in the classical and mathematical departments. Also, a native of France to take charge of the department of modern languages. Each must have had experience, and be willing to devote themselves to the interests of the institution. Address LUDWIG, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating particulars, and when and where to be seen.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF ENG-lish and Classics, who is now engaged in studying a profession, wishes to hear of a genteel family where his services in teaching during a part of the day would be received as compensation for board. Address PROFESSOR, in care of H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, experienced in tuition desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (spoken,) and the various branches of English. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the French language, piano, &c., capable of imparting complete instruction, is open for an engagement as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post office New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation in some private school or academy; best of reference given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors, with bedrooms, can be seen at No. 53 East 28th-st. Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, Brothers, desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2,753 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD rooms with board, can be accommodated at No. 125 West 21st-st. Also, apartments for gentlemen willing to room together.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room on third floor; references required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—Two or three select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability, can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first, second and third floors to those two new and eligible brown-stone buildings, which are delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first class. References exchanged.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; four rooms on third floor, front and rear, and three rooms on fourth floor, front, in new four-story, brown-stone house. Furniture all new. Table unexceptionable. House pleasant and well situated, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND daughters, 12 and 18 years, in a private family only, where there are no children, with three unfurnished rooms. Location above 34th-st., between 4th and 8th avs. Address W. K. C., Box No. 5,021 Post-office, naming location and terms.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. No moving in May.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE entire second floor, together or separate. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1 —For a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Must be near New-York, communicating by railroad or steamboat early and late every day. The comforts of home required more than style. Staten Island or Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms E. MILLER, Box No 168 *Times* Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LADIES, WHO wish to spend the Spring and Summer months in private study and recreation, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within 4 hours' ride of New-York. Address D. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A RESpectable hotel or boarding house, or private family, for a gentleman, his wife and two daughters, from the 1st of May till October, distance not over 1½ hours by railroad. Address P. P., Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,867 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE, No 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE *TIMES* BUILD-ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Rowsrd-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE House No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700. Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.
JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE the CITY HALL.—The best location in New-York, four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st, to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av, between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridgewood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No. 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A THREE-story house in Twelfth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., either with or without the front basement. Four rooms on the second story, one containing bath, water-closet, &c., and two or three on third story. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Rent $460 or $500. Inquire of the DOCTOR, No. 183 6th-av.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 53 Johnst.; houses Nos. 116 Franklin-st., rent $415, and No. 80 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Willam-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 96 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; 27 feet front, 60 feet deep, brown-stone, 4 stories and basement in the rear; 3 stories and basement front; contains 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Privilege in the Park. Apply to EDWARD T. SNELLING, 39 Vesey-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET—IN SEVENTY SECOND-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av., a large two story house, carriage-house, &c., on eight lots of ground, pleasantly situated, near the westerly gate of Central Park, at 72d-st. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Inquire of K. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN MONroe st., with modern improvements, and in good order, to a small family of grown persons. Part of the rent taken in board. A religious family preferred. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 868 BROADWAY, IN the Dodworth Building, next above Grace Church, the store and basement with sub-cellar, each 25 by 110 feet, suitable for a piano or furniture warerooom, or for a carriage repository. Inquire on the premises or by letter to D. P. BACON, Sing Sing N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent $760.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEW AND GOOD SIZED COTTAGE House and ten lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 163d-st. Contains 14 rooms and gas all through, with barn, stable &c., grapes, fruit, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. K. ADAMS, No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE HOUSE NO. 838 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st., opposite Wallack's New Theatre. The house will be let with or without the rear lot. Rent for the whole $3,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st, one door from Broadway; to be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE TO A SMALL FAMily, without children; consisting of second floor and basement, with gas, &c. Three persons only in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 82 4th-st., near Perry, after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, with tea-room attached and kitchen in the rear, situated on the 1st-av., second house above 58th-st., with one lot adjoining as a garden. Rent $400. Apply at No. 44 7th-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low; large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy, dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUN-cey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—THE MANSION-HOUSE AT BLOOMingdale, on 8th-st., near 12th-av., with about 50 lots of land in lawn and garden, for two or three years, to a desirable tenant. The house in good repair. Inquire of JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on Oct. 1st next. Less than 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouses, Nos. 341 and 343 West 35th st., with all the modern improvements, in complete order, will be let low to good tenants. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SPARKS No. 337 West 35th-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Rivington sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ORnamental cottage premises, No. 4 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, suitable for a small family. Gas, water, sewer, range and heater; seven rooms. Rent $275 or $300. Apply between 10 A M and 5 P. M.

TO LET—NOS. 59 EAST 28TH-ST. AND 229 WEST 30th st., very desirable 4-story brown-stone front modern houses. Possession of No. 229 can be had to May 1 free of rent. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 34th st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 PARK-PLACE, corner of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall; suitable for lawyers, architects, &c. Rents moderate Apply to ALEX. OSBRANDER, No. 61 Wall st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st, between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises,

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house. No. 31 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Open from 9 to 11 A. M. Rent $1,000.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 111 CLINTON ST., consisting of basements and parlor floor and 3 attic bedrooms. Apply to JOS. F. BRUSH, 46 Delancey-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—At Amityville, L. I. in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and fowling. B. SKIDMORE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses,
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak seats. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and 3ond sts.

BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $75, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and grounds, comprising 6 to 10 lots, beautifully situated on the easterly side of Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts. The house contains parlors, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers and bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second; four rooms and attic on the third; wash kitchen in basement; store rooms flagged and cemented, and large cellar; a furnace in cellar, and grates in all fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden has been under cultivation several years, and stocked with the choicest fruit and shrubbry. Inquire of D. FARLEY, at the Brooklyn White Lead Works, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame house filled in with brick gas and fixtures throughout, range, and Ridgewood water introduced, with two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 75 and 77 Columbia-st., northeast corner of Orange-st., midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, with a good view of the Bay. House 25x50, lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on mortgage, if desired. House will be sold with one lot. Apply on the premises. If not sold soon will be to rent.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTYfirst-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown-stone front house; size of house 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 5th-st. or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st, three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

CHOICE IOWA LANDS IN EXCHANGE.—Several thousand acres of the very best lands, located mostly in the southern counties of Iowa, will be exchanged for boots, shoes, staple dry goods, groceries, two or three modern sized first-class safes, a good printing press, &c. Apply at the office of the *National Police Gazette*, No. 3 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—Two neat cottages and lots on Murray Hill for sale at a great bargain. Price only $5,500. Terms very liberal. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a cheap home. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 14 P

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CRMES, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 10 cents. to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLANDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursed in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock.

Bidders for this stock whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered, and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, or with the Depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this Department of certificates of deposit with the Depositaries above mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed stock is issued by the Register of the Treasury from the list of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, stock and fixtures of one of the oldest and best-located clothing houses in Fulton-st., now doing as extensive a cash business as any store in the City. The terms are very moderate. It will require from $2,000 to $15,000 cash, and a credit of from $15,000 to $20,000. A long lease will be given if required. This is an excellent opportunity for any person having capital to invest in a money-making business—as the owner is going out of business. No agents need apply. Address Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 30 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st, (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., }
BOSTON, March 15, 1861. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARK & CO. No. 63 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 26th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARNYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent, on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the case of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER, }
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861. }

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to

J. T. VAN VLECK.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 26 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROSS,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 30-WAY, CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ERECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Also for sale, a four-story brick store, now paying 10 per cent on valuation, located down town. Apply to S. S. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BANK STOCK.—SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF the Southern Bank, St. Louis. This Bank is well managed, and pays 10 per cent. dividend regularly in this City to Eastern stockholders. H. G. MAYNARD, No. 46 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER, No. 26 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY.	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, Plaintiff, *vs.* WILLIAM A. BRUSLE and Elizabeth Brusle, his wife, John M. Fenety and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Lean, John Scrymser, survivor of himself and William Scrymser, deceased, Henry S. Billinge Perrin Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis H. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles O. Reilly, Albert L. Conckling, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fennerty, Garret W. Ryckman, Junior, Margaret R. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Moritz Valk, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Lavelle, Cyrus A. Hubbard, Alexander H. Reeve, Betsey Reeve, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861.

Mh 21-law6wTh. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five, part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedules having been presented to and order made by Hon. George B. Dushbeire, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 5th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. The notice first published March 21, 1861.

JOHN T. GARDNER,
Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh21-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. B. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
n15-law6mTh* RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.

The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1861. }

CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids, at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.

Also, the lots over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Ann-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING.—NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms No. 31 Bible House corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, to take action upon the death of W. J. Giddings, Esq., Vice-President of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. By order of

S. G. GOODRICH, President
P. HARWOOD VERNON, Vice-President.
NOBLE HEATH, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE LODGE, NO. 1, A. P. A.—THE members of this Lodge are respectfully requested to be in attendance at their Lodge-room, No. 187 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock precisely, in order to receive New-York Lodge, No. 3, who are going to pay this Lodge a friendly visit. By order

JOHN HALLAHAN, R. S. JNO. R. HARGIN, W. M.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The friends of the Independent Party are requested to attend the adjourned meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the School-room corner Court and Joralemon sts. Entrance on Joralemon-st.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Society of Inquiry, of the Union Theological Seminary, will be held at No. 9 University-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 P. M. The friends of the Seminary are invited to attend.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation. W. A. TOWNSEND,

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the United States.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patents in the Best of Great Britain, Realm de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it impossible to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 9 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by D. C. Wells & Co., No. 113 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaibia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; KOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. LENTZE & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

$500 REWARD!

Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

CAPAUTINES,

The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Persons desiring a consultation, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patents. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold, at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send it free of charge to all who desire it, and will forward him their address. Address DANIEL ADEE, No. 378 Pearl-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4; Annex, under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. FELKEL, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS INFALLIBLE—safe unequaled, speedy and permanent; cures without interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S great remedies, Unfortunate's Friend, Specific, Local Antidote, &c., the unfailing reliance. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

CAPAUTINES—THE LATEST FRENCH INVENtion for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1. Address Dr. JOSEPH LYON, Station D., New-York Post-office.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the treatment of Human Life. Private Consultation, &c. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. It restores to perfect purity and restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the said office, No. 2 Division-st. Book on nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl st. and No. 38 Water-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 848 New-York Post office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 325 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 43 and 44 Greene-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 315 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HENDERSON, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin, to London..$80 | Steerage, to London.....$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the Senators on the Republican side had not said anything.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that they had had the amplest opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. WADE hoped the resolution would be taken up, and as there was very little else to do they should have discussion. He did not know what the Administration policy might be, but he entertained very strong opinions, and was anxious to express them. He did not hesitate to say that the Senate ought, under present circumstances, to express their opinion. We are a coördinate branch of the Government and the President's advisers, and, in his judgment, it was just and proper in the present emergency that they should express their opinion in full, not only to the President, but to the people of the United States. He had no concealment to make. He was anxious that the subject should receive full discussion now. Seven States have gone out of the Union, and are domineered over by a usurpation. The people there have had no voice in the Government which has been erected, but military despotism tramples their rights under foot. If they had the power they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the Constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) commended the Senator from Ohio for his zeal and frankness in expressing his convictions. That Senator is in favor of enforcing the Federal authority in every seceded State. He was entitled to the thanks of the country for expressing his opinions. We had reached a point when we should advise the President what should be his policy during the absence of the Senate. There ought to be no dodging. He thought the President was a man of too much prudence and patriotism to undertake to enforce the Federal authority in the seceded States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE understood that it was expected that the Senate would adjourn to-morrow. It was impossible to retain a quorum here for debate; besides there was Executive business to be transacted.

Mr. COLLAMER denied the power thus to advise the President. The Constitution says that the President may do two things by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. First, relative to the appointments, and secondly, with regard to treaties—and there the power ends.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did not see why they could not express an opinion without debate. The Senate were in possession of all the facts as well as the country. An opinion was worth more to the country than discussion.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution in order to give Mr. WADE an opportunity to unbosom himself, and he should take what that Senator had said as an indication of what the policy was to be pursued. He was about to return home to Oregon, and when he reached there, 10,000 questions would be propounded to him as to the course of the Administration. They would want to know whether it was peace or war. If he should tell them that he did not know, they would ask him what he was sent to Washington for. [Laughter.] He was one of those who could not be persuaded that he could make a man his friend by thrusting a bayonet into his stomach [Laughter.] He repeated that the people of the Pacific Coast want the information.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the Yeas and Nays on his motion to take up his resolution. He supposed that this might be considered a sort of test.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said if the resolution be taken up he would express his views.

The Senate voted, the result being 19 to 10—no quorum being present.

Motions were made to adjourn and go into Executive session.

At this period there was still no quorum, and the Senate voted.

Suggestions were made to take a recess, and to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after the absentees.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, after, as he said, he had given the Republicans an opportunity to confirm their nominations, and having fully discharged his own duty, he moved the Senate adjourn *sine die*.

This was disagreed to.

There was much incidental debate on these motions.

Finally the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. HOLT'S REJOINDER TO MR. THOMPSON.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret that the character of Mr. THOMPSON'S rejoinder to my letter of the 5th inst. makes it proper that I should again notice briefly—and it shall be for the last time—the controversy with my late colleague, into which I have been drawn as a necessary duty of self-defence. In order to guard against the possibility of doing him injustice, I quoted in the letter referred to the precise words of his address, which were these:

"*As I was writing my resignation* I sent a dispatch to Judge LONGSTREET that the *Star of the West* was coming with reinforcements. The troops were *thus put on their guard*, and, when the *Star of the West* arrived, she received a *warm welcome from booming cannon*, and soon beat a retreat. I was rejoiced the vessel was not sunk, but I was still more rejoiced that the concealed trick, first conceived by Gen. SCOTT and adopted by Secretary HOLT, but countermanded by the President when too late, proved a failure."

This language has not been retracted, in whole or in part, nor has any but a most faint and ineffectual attempt been made to palliate the confession which it expresses. It is a page of autobiography which the Secretary has voluntarily offered to the world, and which will probably live as long as the memory of the Administration with which he was connected shall remain. My version of the transaction was conveyed to the public in the following terms:

"We have here a distinct and exultant avowal on the part of the honorable Secretary that, while yet a member of the Cabinet, he disclosed to those in open rebellion against the United States information which he had derived from his official position, and which he held under the seals of a confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had never been violated."

After discarding from the rejoinder its opprobrious epithets—which, however relied on, cannot be accepted as substitutes for either arguments or facts—there is apparently an endeavor to arraign the strict accuracy of my statement in but two particulars. It is alleged that I have "falsified" in declaring, first, that the information held and communicated was "official," and, second, that it was sent to those *in open rebellion against the United States*. It will be remembered that Mr. THOMPSON, in his note to the President of the 8th of January, stated that he resigned his office because the *Star of the West* had been sent with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. No other reason was then, or has ever been assigned by him for his resignation. Had I not, then, a right to assume that, before taking so grave a step, he had possessed himself of *undoubted proofs* of the truthfulness of the information on which he was about to act? Such undoubted proofs could have been had on the 8th of January, at Washington, only from the President, members of the Cabinet, or others having intimate and confidential relations with the Government; and could it have been believed that upon anything less authentic and reliable than "official" testimony of this character—so fully within his reach—the Secretary would have severed his connection with the Administration? These sources of information were fully open to him as a Cabinet officer, and whatever knowledge might have reached him from that quarter would have been in the strictest sense of the word "official." He says his first intimation of the sailing of the *Star of the West* was a telegraphic dispatch contained in the *Constitution* on the morning of the 8th of January. In his note to the President of that date he writes: "I have learned this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed last Saturday from New-York," &c., and in the beginning of the note (which was that resigning his office) he says: "I have *just* learned that additional troops have been ordered to Charleston." His first notice, then, of the sailing of the vessel was received on Monday morning, and, according to this showing, he without delay began writing his resignation. The "information" on which he thus promptly acted he declares "was not official," but "a fact conveyed with electric speed to every part of the Confederacy, *known to be true by every well-informed man in the City of Washington as soon as known by me*." If this means anything, it certainly means that the Secretary claims to have communicated with Judge LONGSTREET, and to have resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the faith of the telegraphic dispatch alone. Such dispatches, in relation to the action of the Government, are often inaccurate, and not seldom entirely false, which must have been well known to Mr. THOMPSON. In addition, he insists that he had previously no reason to believe an order for reinforcements had been given, and in consequence the dispatch must have impressed him as improbable; yet, in view of all this, the extraordinary statement seems to be submitted for the consideration of the country, that upon this dispatch alone, and without inquiry as to its truth, of the President or Cabinet, though within a few minutes' walk of his residence and office, he at once dissolved his connection with the Government. Such a course of conduct certainly could not have been regarded as probable by any in advance of its authoritative announcement.

So far as the moral aspects of the question are concerned, I deem it wholly unimportant whether the information was received from official or private sources. In either case, it was alike his duty, as a faithful officer, to have withheld it from those who sought it at his hands for purposes of hostile action against the United States. His course, therefore, was aggressive and unwarrantable, because it compromised those public interests of which, as a Cabinet officer, he was the recognized guardian. The telegraph dispatch from New-York had no doubt reached Charleston, but unwilling to adopt, upon a mere rumor, the responsible line of conduct proposed, Judge LONGSTREET appealed to Mr. THOMPSON, a member of the Cabinet, to know if, in truth, the *Star of the West* had sailed with reinforcements. The reply was, not that such was the report, or that such was his belief, but that such was the fact. This response, clothed thus with official sanction, was accepted as true, and in consequence, when the *Star of the West* appeared, the batteries opened upon her, and she was driven from the harbor. Upon an assurance less worthy of confidence than that of a Cabinet officer, it is altogether probable that this atrocious act of treason would not have been committed.

As in quoting that part of my statement which is denounced as false, the words "in open rebellion against the United States" are italicized, it would seem that Mr. THOMPSON hopes to palliate his own conduct and convict me of inaccuracy, by raising a question as to whether secession is rebellion. Such a question, if it be his purpose to suggest it, may be dismissed with the single remark that if, in his judgment, his faith in secession absolved him from any of the legal and moral obligations belonging to his position as a member of the Government, then he should have frankly withdrawn from that position before so anomalous a faith had been reduced to practice. It appears that information that the Government had not ordered reinforcements to Fort Sumpter was on the 3d and 4th of January, conveyed by Mr. THOMPSON to Judge LONGSTREET, and by the latter, in a written address, was laid before the Governor and those officially associated with him. It is doubtless true that Judge LONGSTREET is "a devoted Christian," but it is equally true that he is well known to be a decided revolutionist, and in making the inquiry of Mr. THOMPSON he fully represented the revolutionary Government, since it was for that Government, and not for himself, that he desired to be informed as to the movements of the *Star of the West*. A dispatch to him upon the subject was, to all intents and purposes, a dispatch to Gov. PICKENS, and to the commanders of Fort Moultrie and other batteries of Charleston Harbor. That the matter was so understood by Mr. THOMPSON is shown by the fact that he utters no complaint of an improper use having been made of his message, but, on the contrary, alleges that "the troops were *thus*"—that is, by his dispatch—"put on their guard," and the *Star of the West* welcomed with booming cannon." This reference to a discomfiture accomplished by his own direct instrumentality, he makes not in a spirit of regret, but of marked exultation and triumph. This part of my statement then, which has been so rudely assailed, will, to whatever test it may be subjected, be found to be not only substantially but literally and strictly true.

It remains, therefore, undenied and undeniable, as a part of the history of the times, that the late Secretary of the Interior, while yet a member of the Cabinet, dispatched intelligence which reached, and must have been intended to reach, those in open arms against the Government of the United States, and that upon this information the *Star of the West* was fired upon and expelled from Charleston Harbor; thus defeating the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumpter, and jeoparding the lives of all engaged in it. It is further a part of the record thus made by the Secretary himself, that in this result, secured by his own act, he "rejoiced."

The facts connected with this transaction are too few and simple to be obscured by epithets, however profusely employed, and it is precisely because they are so, and because, in presence of such facts, such epithets are necessarily harmless, that I am sure the public will excuse me from the task of making to Mr. THOMPSON'S criminative language any response whatever.

I shall pursue the subject no further, and have pursued it even thus bar with sorrow. When the accusation of official delinquency was first made against me in Mr. THOMPSON'S note of resignation, I offered no reply, because of our past friendly relations, and because I felt that the President's answer had placed me right before the country. When, however, the charge was renewed in an aggravated form, in an address to the people of Mississippi, self-respect forbade that I should longer remain silent. While ever ready to concede much and very much to my friends, it could not be expected that I should accord even to the "best" of them the privilege of wantonly stabbing my reputation.

J. HOLT.

MARCH 25, 1861.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Tolls, Trade and Tonnage—Police Inspectors—A Spirited Contest on a Question of Order—The Troy University Again—Milk-Freight in the Senate—President pro tem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The Assembly laid on the table the Railroad Toll bill by a vote of 47 to 33. This is significant of the fact that this bill shall not pass this House this session, but it does not indicate the strength of either side of the question. The friends of the measure are divided into several classes, who look at the question from different stand-points, and therefore take diverse views of the same subject. One class is composed of the peculiar friends of the canals, who wish to toll the railroads as a means of restoring revenues to the canals, without any reference to the collateral questions that are affected by it. A second class, which operates generally with the first, wish to toll the roads as a means of revenue to the State, without any direct reference to the canals or any other interest. They look upon this as a question merely between the tax payers and the freight carried over the railroad. Something over a million of dollars are to be raised annually, for a period of six years from the present, for the requirements of the Canal and General Funds, and that amount must be raised either by taxation on the property of the people of the State, or by making all the property carried between the lakes and tide-water pay tolls to the State. They regard it, therefore, as a simple question whether the property carried over railroads shall pay tolls the same as property carried by canal forwarders, or shall it be exempt and the tax-payers of the State pay up the deficiency. A third class are parties interested in the Central Railroad, who favor tolls on that road, on the plan recommended by the Governor in his annual message, as an indirect mode of increasing the income of that road. They reason thus: Toll the freight carried over the road, and it will take from the Treasury of the Central Company about $750,000 per annum. Remove the restrictions on fare, as suggested by the Governor, and you will increase the receipts of the Company, from that source alone, at least $1,500,000, from an actual calculation of the way travel of the road for the two past years, thus giving a net increase to the road of $750,000, with a fair prospect for as much more. There are yet other parties who favor the measure for reasons peculiar to their own localities, as the question indirectly affects the interests of their section, and others who oppose it for similar reasons. For instance, the Susquehanna Railroad interest in either branch of the Legislature is compelled to elect which side of the question it is best for it to take. Some parties will not vote for that project unless the railroads pay tolls, and thus relieve the tax-payers from that burden, in which case the people could bear the light tax for the benefit of Susquehanna. On the other hand, the railroad interest controls a large number of votes, which, if thrown in a body against the measure, would be a formidable obstacle to its passage. Thus there is a system of involuntary log rolling that no resolution and no law could prevent.

These interests all more or less affect this and other issues, but there is a direct division in the Assembly, not on the merits of tolling railroads, but as to the policy of passing such a bill through this House. They feel abundantly able to pass such a bill, but will not send a toll bill to the Senate there to be amended by the insertion of a section removing all restrictions on the rate of fare on the Central Road. This, which they speak of as a certain result, will lead only to the defeat of the measure and a row between the two branches that will injuriously affect other matters.

Mr. WOODRUFF, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported the bill to repeal the thirty-first section of the Metropolitan Police act, relative to the office of Inspectors of Police. The bill had been reported some time since, but for some reason had been recommitted to that Committee. This time it receives an unanimous report.

A bill giving to the Troy University, under the guise of a loan, $50,000 from the United States Deposit Fund, was lost in the House some days since, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. In the meantime the necessary arrangements for aid having been perfected, the question was to-day called up. The roll was called on the motion to reconsider, and then the absentees were called. After a little longer time than usual, the Clerk announced the names of those voting in the affirmative, then those voting in the negative, and had proceeded so far as to announce "affirmative sixty-four," one less than sufficient. Mr. PIERCE at this point desired that members not within the bar of the House be invited to come in and vote. This was done by the Speaker, when Mr. SMITH of Chautauqua, raised the point of order that the announcement had been so far made that it was not in order that the absentees should again be called. The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken, as it was the privilege of any number to demand a call of the absentees until every member has voted. From this decision Mr. ROBINSON appealed. This appeal was debated by Messrs. SMITH, ROBINSON, MORGAN and CHAPMAN, for the appeal and in opposition to that system of legislation which would allow the friends of a measure to keep the call open an indefinite time, until they were enabled to produce changes, and also announced to them how many votes were needed, and what sacrifices may be needed to secure the requisite number. The decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. PIERCE, FERRY, BENEDICT, FISH, DAVEY and the Speaker, and after a long debate, carried on with more warmth than usual, and a close approach to bitterness, the decision of the Chair was sustained, only ten members sustaining the appeal. Many of the members expressed themselves with freedom on the question, and have unwittingly committed themselves to sustain a policy and decision that will be used before many days to carry measures to which they are opposed, more than to any and all other measures of the session. Some of them saw it, evidently, but very many of them did not see that, although nominally the Troy University bill, it was really the Susquehanna Railroad bill that was affected by the decision, and some of those who are disposed to denounce those who appealed, as factious filibusters, will, before many days, find that they have tied their own hands and stopped their mouths, at a juncture when they will wish that both were free. The bill finally received sixty-six votes, and was declared passed, although the question yet remains open, how, without an amendment of Article 9 of the Constitution, such an appropriation can be made.

The main event in the Senate to-day was ordering to a third reading the Milk-freight bill, which is absolutely disgusting to the friends of the Harlem and Erie, and perhaps some other roads terminating in New-York City. The debate on the bill was sustained mostly by Messrs. KETCHAM and ROBERTSON for and Messrs. SPINOLA and HAMMOND against the measure. As there are two sides to that question, and something to be said on both sides, it is not likely that the bill will be carried or defeated so much on its merits as on the management. In that view the contest becomes an interesting spectacle to an outsider.

One other matter is considered of some importance, although it had been announced as settled. From the action of the Lieutenant-Governor it does not appear to be settled in his mind, at least, that the action of the Senate in electing a President *pro tem.* on Monday was regular. At any rate, he has on two occasions, the only cases where the opportunity has arisen, on leaving the chair called a Senator to take it in his absence, and that Senator was not the President *pro tem.* elected by the Senate.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27.

The Brooklyn Broadway Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to amend the law concerning proof of wills.

Mr. MONTGOMERY brought in a bill for the protection and improvement of the Cayuga nation of Indians.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

To amend the Brooklyn sewerage and drainage act.

To amend the charter of the New-York Corn Exchange.

To prevent the adulteration of milk and stop the traffic in swill milk.

To incorporate the Female Academy.

The Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill was taken up as the special order.

Mr. ROBINSON argued in favor of the bill, for which, he said, thousands had petitioned, and not one remonstrance had been made against it. He argued strongly against the policy pursued by the road.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27.

Eight petitions were presented in favor and ten remonstrating against the Broadway railroad. Some of the remonstrances were numerously signed by military and firemen.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

In relation to cases of murder and arson, occurring previous to May 4, 1860.

To prevent the sale of impure milk, and provide for the punishment thereof.

To legalize the contract for grading One Hundred and Eighth-street.

The bill to allow Insurance Companies to change the date of their fiscal year was referred to be reported complete.

The bill to amend the insolvent laws was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOODRUFF made a unanimous report from the Committee on Cities and Villages, in favor of repealing the section 31 of the Metropolitan Police law, which creates the office of Inspector of Police. The Committee deem the office of Inspector unnecessary.

On motion of Mr. NESBITT, the motion on agreeing with the report of the Committee adverse to the bill to regulate the rate of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, was taken from the table.

Messrs. NESBITT, FISHER, PROVOST and L. C. ANDREWS spoke in favor of the bill and against adopting the report of the Committee.

Mr. MOORE vindicated the report, and stated he had heard no expression in favor of the bill in Brooklyn.

The report was disagreed to, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole House.

The Senate's concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors were called up.

Mr. PIERCE moved to lay them on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act relating to the transmission to the office of the Secretary of State of records of conviction.

Concerning the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York.

Amendatory of the Act relative to sewerage in Brooklyn.

Amending the Act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange.

Preventing the adulteration of milk, and to stop the traffic of swill milk.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Miscellaneous News—Probable Fate of the Levant.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on the afternoon of the 25th, with the following dispatch for the New-York Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 13.

Arrived, 11th, ships *Mary L. Sutton*, New-York; 12th, *Radiant*, Boston; *Coral*, from Lower Coast. Sailed, 9th, *Jacob Bell*, London; *Malay*, Hong-Kong.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed on the 9th for Panama, with 160 passengers, and nearly a million in treasure.

Gov. DOWNEY vetoed the bill changing the murder trial of HORACE SMITH from San Francisco to Placer County, but both Houses passed the bill over the veto, the lobbies shouting enthusiastically.

The Legislature continued to ballot for Senator without making any progress. No candidate has yet received half the required number of votes.

Commodore CUNNINGHAM died this morning.

The schooner *Richardson* has arrived, with Sandwich Islands dates of Feb. 14.

The United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming* arrived at Honolulu on the 10th, in search of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*. The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of the 14th, says it was believed, from Capt. HUNT'S (of the *Levant*) intention as to his course, and the severe gales of Oct. 3 to 15 or 20, in which whaling barks, ships and the brig *Consort* suffered more or less damage, that the *Levant* had met with serious disasters which had proved fatal to the ship and all on board.

The markets at San Francisco were dull. Isthmus Butter had advanced to 30c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars had declined to about 11½c., and quite large transactions, on private terms, had taken place in foreign brands, consequent on the probable change in the Tariff. Candles are dull and unchanged. Flour and Rio Coffee are firm. Wheat—Best quality is quiet at $2 for export, and some Barley is selling for New-York at $1

Among the cabin passengers by the *Golden Gate* were the following:

Mrs. Major G. H. Ringold and child, J. A. Levett, Lieut. Price, Abel Gay, J. E. Rene, Michael Rireman, Capt. N. F. Peck, Wm. Van De Laude, Chas. Van De Laude, Arnold Heyman, Israel Fleishman, G. B. Kinsell, A. J. Schnell, Mrs. Irwin and two children, Mrs. Estell, mother and family, William J. Keating, William McTurk, Mr. Allison, Mr. Harman, W. D. Greggory, H. Smith and wife, W. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Ruggles and infant, A. Shev, A. R. Lincoln, D. W. Lewis, Mrs. Bicort, A. H. Eddy, R. Griffin, wife and children, Rev. Mr. Irvine, wife and children, G. Woodward, H. Howe, S. A. Russell, D. W. Griffin, John Miller, Joseph Lyon, J. B. Lowoyne, Mrs. Taylor and child, Jacob Specter and family, Madame Alexir, B. Smith, L. Gacin, J. Robinson, Chas. G. Stewart, Mr. Fouch.

An Oil-Well Explosion—One Man Killed and Another Wounded.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, March 27.

Yesterday while two men were down in an oil well near this place, the gas exploded, killing one named HIRAM COOK, and dangerously injuring the other.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, March 27.

The New-York and Erie Railroad steamer *Ocean* left this port for Toledo this forenoon. There is still a good deal of ice in the lower end of the Lake, but it is quite broken up west of here, and she will probably go through without difficulty.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, March 27.

The screw steamer *Portsmouth*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, left this port for Toledo last night to take in a cargo for Dunkirk.

The Missouri Stay Law.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Stay law passed by the Legislature on the 7th inst. was yesterday declared by the Supreme Court of this State unconstitutional as far as relates to contracts, made previous to the passage of the act. The Legislature adjourns to-day, (Wednesday,) *sine die*.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at Tybee at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and at her wharf at 5.30 afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

COTTON—The market has an upward tendency; sales to-day, 7,500 bales; Middling Uplands, 12⅜c @ 12¾c.; sales of three days, 26,000 bales; receipts same time, 9,000 bales; receipts less than last year at this port, 306,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 721 000 bales. SUGAR firm at 4⅞c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR, $5@$5 12½. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7 16d.; to Havre, ⅞c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 27.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $5 12½@$5 62½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 27@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 53c.@ 54c. PROVISIONS dull and rates unchanged. COFFEE firm at 13¾c. WHISKY steady at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 27.

FLOUR quiet; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 12½ for Superfine. WHEAT active; Red, $1 28; White, $1 45@ $1 48. CORN firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 58½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. WHISKY dull but firm at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 26.

FLOUR dull at $4 50. WHISKY dull at a decline of ½c.; quoted 13¼c @13¾c. PROVISIONS firm. LARD dull at 9c. MONEY easy. Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ₱ cent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 9,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12¼c.@13c. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 5c.@6c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

Suicide from Pecuniary Difficulties.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Wednesday, March 27.

CHARLES TRANSUE, who resided about two miles north of here, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. His body was found in a swamp near his house. Pecuniary distress is said to be the cause. He leaves a wife and two children.

Railroad Casualty.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 27.

WM. ANDERSON, of the firm of ANDERSON & SONS, of Hawkinsville, was instantly killed this morning at Holland Patent in attempting to get on the cars of the Black River Railroad while the train was in motion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

O. U. A. CELEBRATION.—Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., celebrated their sixteenth anniversary on Tuesday evening by a ball and supper at the Appollo Rooms. The Stars and Stripes were beautifully draped about the room, while the insignia of the Order was interspersed within the folds of the flag at regular intervals, and patriotic mottoes met the eye on every side. At about 10 o'clock a company of 300 ladies and gentlemen took their seats at the table, and after a blessing had been invoked by Rev. Mr. FLAGG, operations were commenced upon the substantials provided. A number of toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were drunk and were responded to by J. W. MASON, H. C. LANIUS, WM. W. OSBORN, HORACE BLISS and others. From one of the speeches we learned that since the organization of Washington Chapter they had received over $22,000, and that after paying all their expenses have a balance of about $6,000 in the Savings Bank. A strong Union sentiment pervaded all the speeches, and so lively and entertaining were they that it was with the greatest reluctance the company left the table and betook themselves to dancing. Wallace's Band was in attendance during the entire evening, and the festivities were kept up until long after midnight.

LECTURE ON ITALY.—The inclemency of last evening did not prevent a large attendance at Clinton Hall, on the occasion of the lecture of Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, on "Italy and GARIBALDI. Col. HICKS read an interesting compilation of the history of Italy, briefly alluding to the revolutions of 1821 and 1848, the late Italian war, and the splendid victories of GARIBALDI in Sicily. The more interesting portions of the lecture were the personal details concerning GARIBALDI, Count CAVOUR, and VICTOR EMANUEL, and the descriptions of the passage of the Volturno, and the siege of Capua. Col. HICKS vividly described the bravery of the Italians, the personal courage of the the hero of Rome, and horrible inhumanity of the Neapolitans. A deserved tribute *en passant* was paid to Gen. AVEZZANA and his American sword. Col. HICKS expressed the hope, and almost the belief, that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S promise would yet be fulfilled, and "Italy be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic." The description of GARIBALDI'S reception of Americans, and of the efforts of the New-York Italian Committee on behalf of Italy, were received with deserved appfause.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Missionary Society connected with this Institution, under the name of the "Society of Inquiry," held its twenty-third anniversary last evening in the Seminary building, University-place. Prof. HITCH opened the meeting with prayer, following which addresses were delivered by JOHN T. GULICK, upon the "Gloom of Savage Life," and by ISAAC RILEY upon the "Religions of Man and the Revelation from God." The President of the Society, who was announced in the programme to address the meeting, was unavoidably absent, and his place as Chairman was occupied by Mr. ALBERT ERDMAN, the Vice-President. The addresses were well written and interesting essays, and were preceded and followed by vocal music, sung by the students connected with the Seminary.

PREACHING FOR DEAF MUTES.—At St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, on Sunday evening last, Rev. F. C. EWER commenced a course of sermons which will be continued every evening this Holy Week, upon the daily doings and sayings of our Lord during the week in which he suffered death upon the cross. These sermons are interpreted by the Rector for deaf mutes. This Church, composed of deaf mutes and their hearing and speaking friends, is doing a good work not only in our midst, but also in various other places. Within four months, Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's, has held services for deaf mutes in Lowell, Boston, Norwich, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Albany.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Committee was held Monday evening in the Cooper Institute, Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN in the Chair. Reports from the Ward organizations were presented, and after due deliberation, adopted. The object of the Association, as expressed in the "inaugural," is, through constitutional means, to secure compensation to labor and the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. Mr. JOHN COMMERFORD is at the head of the movement, but, although the organization is said to be in a flourishing condition, the attendance of members, last night, would indicate otherwise.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 361 Third avenue, upon the remains of FRANCIS OSTROM, a native of this City, aged 20 years, who was fatally injured on Monday afternoon, by falling from the roof of the building No. 210 East Fourteenth street. Deceased had gone upon the roof for the purpose of assisting a man to place a ladder and, in descending, he caught hold of the stone coping, which gave way, causing him to fall a distance of twenty feet upon the roof of a shed. When taken up he was insensible, and his consciousness never returned.

A POLICE OFFICER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Last evening THOMAS BIGLEY, a member of the First Precinct Police, while trying the doors of Trinity Building, opening on Trinity-place, fell through an open grating, over a cellar-way, and broke his leg. He lay a long time in a helpless condition, but was finally found by the roundsman, who procured assistance and removed him to the New-York Hospital. The Officer met his misfortune because the lamplighter had neglected to light the street lamps, and it was in consequence too dark for him to see the open grating.

FATAL MISSTEP OF A MASON.—On Tuesday afternoon WILLIAM DUFFY, a mason, while at work upon the fourth story of a building in process of erection at No. 282 West Thirty-sixth-street, missed his footing, and fell to the sidewalk. His injuries rendered him insensible, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. He was an Irishman by birth, aged 35 years, and resided in Sixty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The report in circulation, relative to the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Boston and Providence line, as to her being on fire in Hell Gate, is entirely without foundation, as she arrived at her usual hour, and lay at her berth, Pier No. 18, North River, yesterday morning.

THE LIBRARY OF CARL RITTER.—The great geographer and friend of HUMBOLDT, will be sold at auction in Leipsic, Germany, commencing on the 6th of May, 1861. Orders will be received in this City by L. W. SCHMIDT, German bookseller, No. 534 Broadway, agent of the auctioneers, where catalogues can also be obtained.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and C. H. Carroll, of New-York; Col. E. G. Allen, of Boston; D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut, and Benjamin F. Thurston, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

J. H. Scranton, of California; R. Cook, of Philadelphia; James Kelley, of Chicago, and G. W. Wightman, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, of Rhinebeck; W. B. Fletcher and lady, of Providence; Henry Hubert, England; Jerome Eddy, of Michigan; James Winslow, of New-York; and J. M. Cook, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Dumausg, J. G. Cushing and lady, and R. S. Fay and lady, of Boston; C. N. Trumbull, of the U.S. Army, and R. M. Bradford, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Ruxton, of the Royal Navy; W. S. Shillitte, of Cinn.; J. L. Keat, of Virginia; E. Farnsworth, E. O. Tufts, and W. W. Warren, of Boston; Lieut. McCook, of the U. S. A., and J. Mullen, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. McGuigan, of the steamer *Vigo*; and Rev. Dr. Rogers and F. Vine, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

THE DISASTER TO THE SCHOONER POTOMAC.—Capt. RAY, of the schooner *Potomac*, arrived this morning, reports as follows:

"Sailed from Jacksonville for Boston with a cargo of yellow pine. Had fair weather until 15th inst., when in lat. 38 25, lon. 73 30, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E. to N. N. W., which lasted until 19th. On the 17th, lost rudder-head, boat, bulwarks, sprung mainmast, split sails, &c.; sprung aleak, the vessel making 1,000 strokes per hour, and pumps choked; was compelled to bail with buckets, to keep her free. On the 19th, saw a ship, and set a signal, when she ran down to us; it proved to be the ship *Tropic*, Capt. NOWELL, from San Francisco for New-York, but owing to the strong wind and heavy sea they could not take us off. On the 20th they succeeded in taking us on board the ship. Capt. RAY desires to present his sincere thanks to Capt. NOWELL, his first officer, Mr. PEABODY, and the others, for their kindness to himself and crew."

CORRECTION.—The safe reported blown open at Cold Spring was an ordinary fire proof safe, and not one of HERRING'S burglar-proof safes, as reported by telegraph.

—H. J. Raymond addresses Republican meetings at Norwalk, in Connecticut, this evening and at Stamford on Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you what to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written description and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Museum is the best place in the world to drive away the "blues," for there are so many curiosities to look at, and so many amusements to enjoy, that one can't think of anything else.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 27.—*In steamship Arabia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. James Roy and Son, West Troy; P. P. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Haldeman, R. J. Haldeman, J. R. Clark, M. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. James Littlejohn and 2 daughters, Walter McDowell, Mrs. James W. Maitland, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon, three children and servant, New-York; John L. Eddy, Ohio; Hayman Levy, Mobile; Daniel B. Paul, J. Canfield, New-York; J. M. Clausen, J. Gonzales, Mexico; Spencer H. Curtis, Miss Mary Jane Smith, London; D. J. King, W. J. Ree, Joseph Stitt, New-York; C. G. Ripley, Boston; Mr and Mrs. P. C. Glynn, London; Nicholas Carter, Wm. Billing, New-York; James Turner, Philadelphia; Wm. Darcy, England; J. Reboul, France; Edward Hanlay, Herbert Beech, Miss E. Beech, New-York.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs H. W. Boone, F. A. Voorhis, P. S. Voorhis, James B. Clark, E. N. Spratt, G. Levison, H. Wulbrune, W. E. Stroub, H. Zuberbier, Wm. Gray, W. C. Swaffield, C. Malone and lady, Wm. Shober, S. S. Benaley, Senior Veroa.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 27.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Blyth, Miss Johnstone, Patrick Dunn, Mr. Bishop, A. Thompson, Mr. Shaw, G. S. Aliner, J. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George Newherst, W. C. Plummer, J. Pietennue, J. Wrightson, Mr. Smith, E. C. Garcias, and 248 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas from Matanzas—Mrs. L. M. Stewart, Mrs. Josephine Marchof, Mrs. Margaret Elford Mr. L. L. Perrier, Jos. Coles, Wm. Dorlon, J. Dowling, J. Ruiz, Anthony Horda, J. Rosillo, Jas. W. Green, C. G. Mead, J. Prevort, Benj. Rivet, Hy. Henderson, Andrew Sturgent, Hunius Martin, Wm. Hopper, Michael Freund, Peter Prime, Edward Swaney, John Hinckey, Asa Cooler, Thomas Joy, David Ford, Robert Smith, John Castelli.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets..... 6 20 | Moon rises.. 9 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 49 | Gov. Island.. 9 38 | Hell Gate.... 11 60

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 27

Cleared.

Steamship James